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ABSTRACT

This high school level United States history course guide for Cambodian-speaking students is designed to simplify concepts, build learning confidence, and supplement American history texts so that limited English-speaking students can meet graduation requirements and understand the American heritage. Lesson topics include the changing West (1860-1900), the Pacific Coast region, the Southwest and Rocky Mountain region, the Plains region, the causes and growth of industrialization, the immigrant, World War I, the 1920's, the Great Depression, the 1930's depression years, the beginning of World War II, World War II as a global war, the United Nations, postwar America, the period from Kennedy's "New Frontier" to Watergate (1960-74), and the changes and challenges of recent years and the near future. Charts, graphs, and maps illustrate the text, and a glossary is included. (MSE)

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AMERICAN HISTORY

A High School Bilingual

Supplement

for

Cambodian Students

developed

by

Carol Johnson

LEP Social Studies Curriculum Writer

translated

by

Sary Ou

Title VII
District #535
Rochester, Minnesota 55902
June 1984

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Forward

A sudden change to a new educational system and to a new language of instruction is often difficult and frustrating. As a result, students who find their reading long and arduous tend to lose confidence and self-esteem; learning then becomes formidable. This situation has been especially true for Southeast Asians in classrooms of American history, a required course for high school graduation.

Thus, this American history handbook is developed as a result of a Title VII government grant in 1983 from the Office of Bilingual Education and Minority Language Affairs. Its purpose is to simplify concepts, to build learning confidence, and to supplement classroom American history texts in order to assist those limited in their English proficiency not only to meet graduation requirements, but also to understand our heritage.

Introduction

A Supreme Court decision (Lau vs. Nichols) in 1974 ruled: "There is no equality of treatment merely by providing students with the same facilities, textbooks, teachers, and curriculum; for students who do not understand English are effectively foreclosed from any meaningful education."

The learning of English is a priority in District #535, Rochester, Minnesota. Nevertheless, it takes a long time for most LEP students to acquire sufficient mastery of our language in order to read critically, to interpret maps or graphs, to evaluate evidence, and to separate fact from fiction. But these are essential intellectual tools that need to be taught if students are to learn the values of our American heritage.

This bilingual supplement is written, therefore, to aid the bilinguals in interpreting the American history concepts and terminology for their respective students and to provide a working vocabulary of words and phrases frequently used.

The lessons, beginning with the period following the Civil War, document the causes and growth of industrialization, explain the significance of westward expansion, and cover the development of the American business. In addition, the lessons present the First and Second World Wars, the Roaring 20's, the Great Depression, the Cold War, the Civil Rights Movement and the start of automation.

Acknowledgements

The Limited English Proficiency Program of District #535, Rochester, Minnesota, wishes to thank the many people who assisted in the preparation of this American history supplement.

A special thanks to the social studies staff of both John Marshall and Mayo Senior High School, to our secondary ESL and reading teachers, and to the following bilinguals for participating in the project.

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Dyna Chan
Sary Ou
Ponnareay Peng

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Mar Lee

Lao:

Boonthy Thammavongsa

Vietnamese:

Long Ho
Lien Nguyen

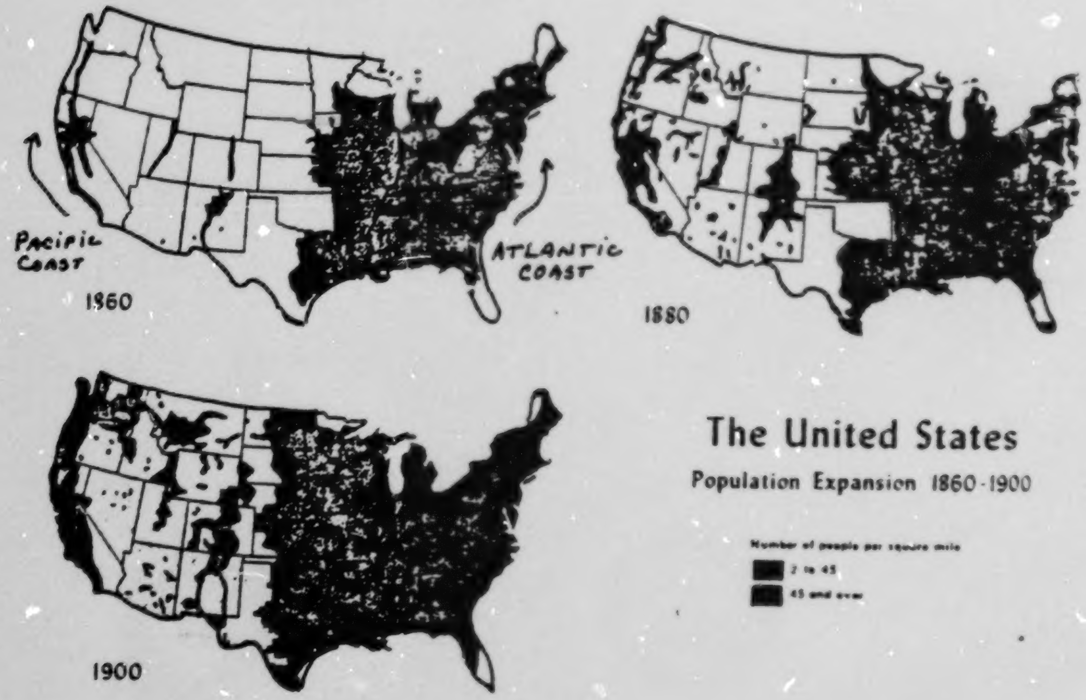
Particular appreciation is due to Mrs. Robin Jones, social studies aide at John Marshall High School, for her tireless efforts to simplify social studies concepts and to develop materials which would benefit not only the students of limited English proficiency, but also the students with reading difficulties.

American History

Lesson One The Changing West 1860-1900

When the region along the Atlantic Coast was settled, Americans began to move west. They called this region the frontier. The word frontier means "border." In American history the frontier was the border between the West and the more settled areas to the east.

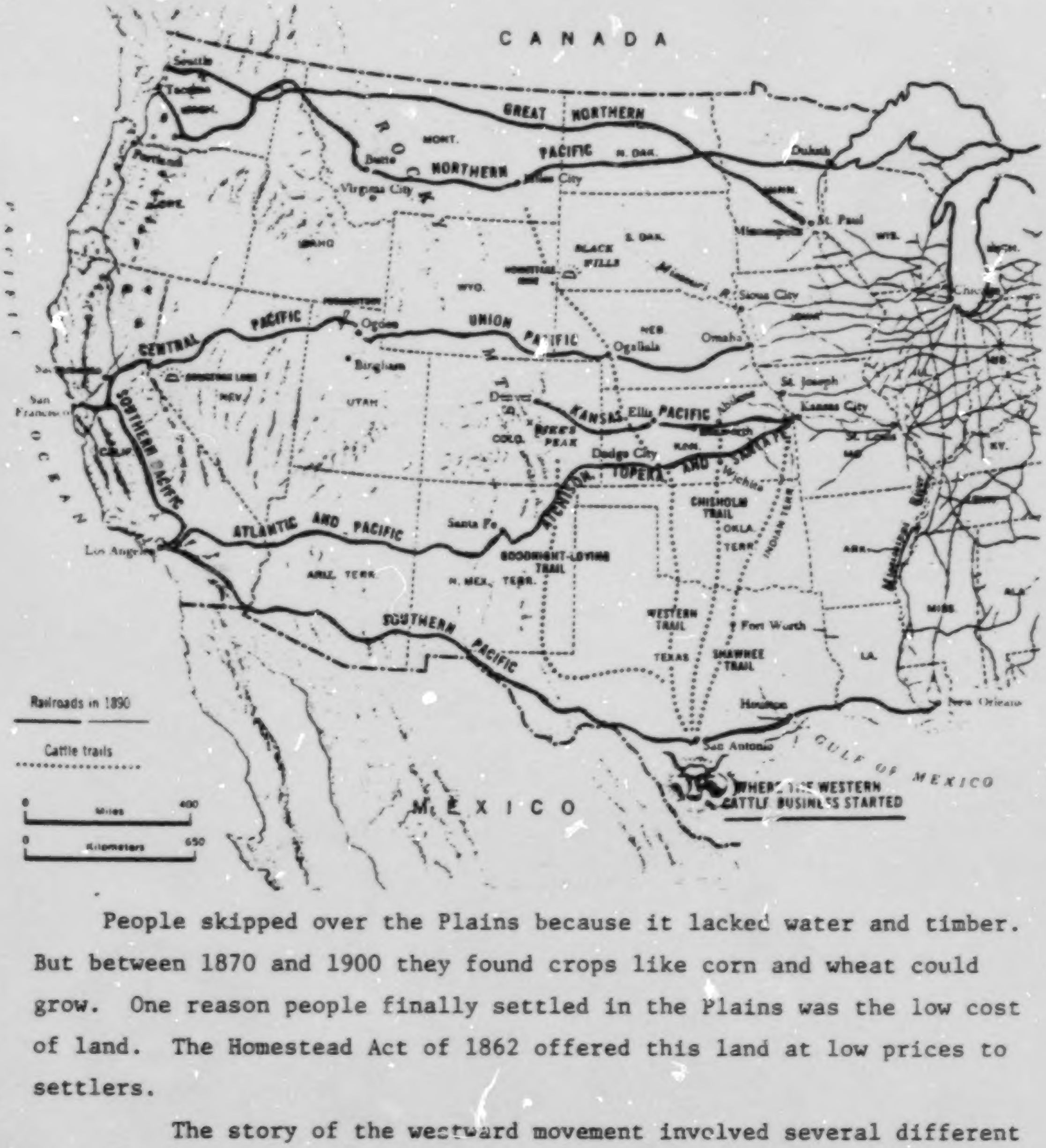
People moved west for many reasons. They went for better, more fertile farmland. Others hoped to get rich with gold, silver, furs, or timber. Some wanted to find adventure or to begin a new life. The end of the Civil War brought more Asian and European immigrants. They also moved out to settle new lands on the frontier.



The United States
Population Expansion 1860-1900

The West was not settled state by state from east to west. Some areas were settled more rapidly than others. 1) When gold or silver was discovered, people came to that area to mine. These people were called "Forty-Niners" because the year gold was discovered was 1849.

They often remained after the mines were empty. 2) Settlements also grew at railroad and trading centers. Farmers and ranchers could ship their products to eastern markets, so they wanted to live close to the railroad centers. 3) People also began living in ranching areas where cattle could feed. These settlements grew in places where cattle were bought and sold. 4) One other area quickly developed. That was the farming area. Improved machinery and equipment made farming easier. So population was growing in the Far West and in the area near the Mississippi River.



People skipped over the Plains because it lacked water and timber. But between 1870 and 1900 they found crops like corn and wheat could grow. One reason people finally settled in the Plains was the low cost of land. The Homestead Act of 1862 offered this land at low prices to settlers.

The story of the westward movement involved several different areas and many different groups of people.

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ប្រវត្តិសាស្ត្រអាមេរិកាំង

មេរៀនទី ១.

ការផ្លាស់ប្តូរនៃតំបន់ភាគលិចក្នុងឆ្នាំ 1860-1900.

កាលក្នុងពាក់កណ្តាល[illegible] អាត្លង់ទិក មានមនុស្ស ទៅរក[illegible]ហើយ ប្រជាជនអាមេរិកាំងបានទៅតាំងទីលំនៅក្នុងតំបន់ភាគលិច[illegible] ។ គេហៅតំបន់នេះថា "ព្រំដែន" ។ ពាក្យព្រំដែន មានន័យថា [illegible] ។ ក្នុងប្រវត្តិសាស្ត្រអាមេរិកាំង "ព្រំដែន" គឺជា[illegible] ភាគលិចនិងភាគកើត ដែលមានមនុស្សរស់នៅច្រើន ។

មនុស្សបានទៅតាំងទីលំនៅ[illegible]ភាគលិច ដោយហេតុច្រើនប្រការ ។ [illegible] ដោយគេរកដីដែលមានជីជាតិល្អ ។ អ្នកខ្លះ[illegible] មាស ប្រាក់ [illegible] ។ [illegible] "ព្រំដែន" [illegible] ។

នៅតំបន់ភាគលិចនេះ ប្រជាជន[illegible]តាំងទីលំនៅ[illegible] ។ [illegible] មានប្រជាជនតាំងទីលំនៅ[illegible] ។ ១. កាលណា គេរកឃើញមាស ឬប្រាក់នៅក្នុង[illegible] ។ [illegible] មានឈ្មោះថា "អ្នក ៤៩" [illegible] ។ [illegible] ២- ការតាំងទីលំនៅថ្មី [illegible] និង [illegible] ។ ៣- តំបន់[illegible] ។ ៤- តំបន់[illegible] ។

ប្រជាជនបាន[illegible]តំបន់ភាគលិច[illegible] ។ [illegible] ១៨៦០ ទៅ ១៨៩០ [illegible] ។

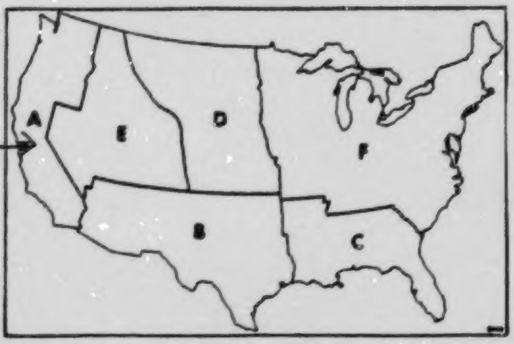
[illegible] ភាគលិច[illegible] ។

Lesson Two The Pacific Coast Region

American territory in the Pacific coast region became the states of California, Oregon, and Washington. People came to the Pacific Coast region to hunt for gold, to trap for fur, and to cut down timber. Thousands of people traveled by the new transcontinental railroad from the East to the Northwest Coast and California. But relations among the different races and groups of people in this region became tense.

The new settlers had gained control of these states, and there was little tolerance for Indians, Mexican-Americans, or Chinese. Indians were forced off their lands onto reservations. Mexicans lost much of their property to people called squatters, who settled on public land to gain ownership of it. The Chinese were looked upon as cheap labor and worked at unpleasant jobs for low wages. Americans claimed these jobs were being taken from them. Also, Japanese were not allowed to own land.

Yet Mexicans, Asians, European immigrants and Americans were all responsible for developing the Pacific Coast.



The Pacific Coast
Region

ប្រភពត្រីសត្រាបរដ្ឋកដីនិញ និង ការរីកចំរើន
នៃពងស្ប្រាហកប្លាអាមេរិកាំង.

មេរៀនទី ២ : ភូមិភាគខាងប៉ែកមហាសមុទ្រប៉ាស៊ីហ្វិក

ដែននេសាទអាមេរិកាំង នៅភូមិភាគខាងប៉ែកមហាសមុទ្រប៉ាស៊ីហ្វិកនៃរដ្ឋ កាលីហ្វ័រនីញ៉ា អូរីហ្គិន (Oregon) និង វ៉ាស៊ីនតោន (Washington)។ ឋានភាពនៃការនេសាទនៅក្នុងភូមិភាគខាងប៉ែកមហាសមុទ្រប៉ាស៊ីហ្វិក ដើម្បីថែរក្សាធនធាន ដែលរងគ្រោះដោយការ [illegible] និង [illegible] ។ ប្រជាជនរាប់ពាន់នាក់បានចិញ្ចឹមជីវិតតាមរយៈក្នុងការនេសាទត្រី [illegible] ក្នុងរដ្ឋអូរីហ្គិន និង រដ្ឋកាលីហ្វ័រនីញ៉ា (California) ។ ប៉ុន្តែ [illegible] និង [illegible] ក្នុងភូមិភាគនេះមានការកើនឡើងយ៉ាងខ្លាំង ។

អ្នកនេសាទរបស់យើងត្រូវតែស្គាល់ការគ្រប់គ្រងត្រីនៅតំបន់នេះ និងមានការ — [illegible] ដែលប្រើប្រាស់នៅលើពាណិជ្ជកម្ម និងការកំសាន្ត ។ [illegible] ត្រូវបានបំផ្លាញដោយ [illegible] ។ [illegible] អាមេរិកាំង [illegible] ដោយសារការកាប់ឈើ [illegible] — [illegible] ។ ជនជាតិដើមកើតការនេសាទតាមច្បាប់ [illegible] ត្រូវបានជនជាតិអាមេរិកាំង [illegible] ជនជាតិដើម [illegible] ។

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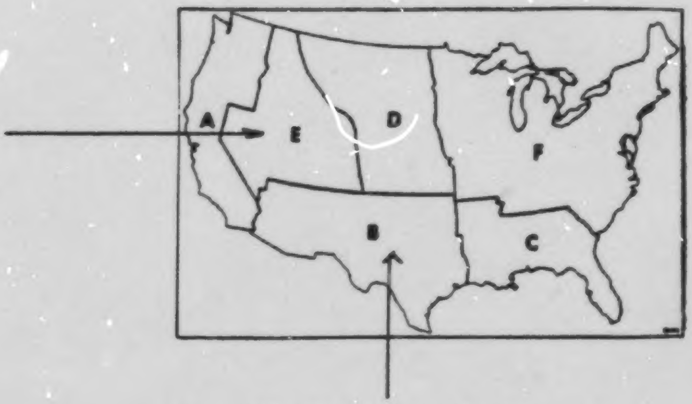
Lesson Three The Southwest and Rocky Mountain Regions

The Southwest area grew into the states of Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas. The Rocky Mountain region was divided into Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Utah, and Wyoming.

After the Civil War, cotton plantations in west and south Texas appeared. But it was cattle raising that really changed the Southwest. The land was well suited for grazing. Mexican cowboys, or vaqueros, and the American cowboys herded thousands of longhorn cattle over the open range. As the population in the East grew, so did their desire for beef. Railroads were developed so that the cattle could be shipped to eastern markets. The invention of the refrigerated car in 1875 made it easier to process and ship beef.

Settlement in the Rocky Mountain region was encouraged by the discovery of gold, silver, and copper. At first copper seemed unimportant, but the development of electricity changed that. Electricity used copper wires. When the mines were finally bare, people turned from mining to ranching and farming in this area. They produced crops and beef for eastern markets. Again, the expanding railroads brought this produce to the East - and more people west.



he Rocky Mountain Region

The Southwest Region

មេរៀនទី ៣. តំបន់និរតី និង តំបន់ដីរាប [illegible]

តំបន់និរតីមានរដ្ឋ អារីហ្សូណា (Arizona) ញូម៉ិចស៊ិក (New Mexico) អូក្លាហូម៉ា (Oklohoma) និង តិចសាស (Texas) ។ តំបន់ដីរាប[illegible]មានរដ្ឋ កូឡូរ៉ាដូ វៃយ៉ូមីង ម៉ុងតាណា ណេវ៉ាដា យូថាហ៍ និង អៃដាហូ ។

[illegible] តិចសាស (Texas) [illegible] តំបន់និរតីបាន[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ។ [illegible] ម៉ិចស៊ិក [illegible] (Vaqueros) [illegible] [illegible] ។ [illegible] ។ [illegible] ។ [illegible] ១៩[illegible] [illegible] ។

[illegible] ។ [illegible] ។ [illegible] ។ [illegible] ។ [illegible] ។

Lesson Four The Plains Region

The Plains region includes North and South Dakota, western Nebraska and Kansas, eastern Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado.

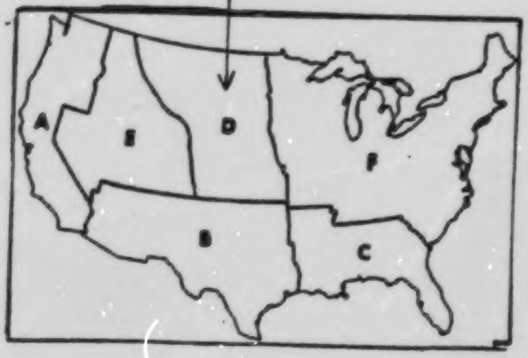
This was the home of the Plains Indians. They were very skilled in using the horse in warfare and hunting buffalo. The horse was brought to North America by the Spanish years before. The buffalo provided them with most of their needs of food, clothing, and shelter.

Settlers did not find the Plains as useful because it seemed like poor farmland. It had few resources. The climate was severe. The Plains did not receive enough rainfall to use normal farming methods. Water had to be pumped from underground streams through pipes to the surface. Power was supplied by a windmill. But settlers learned to plant crops that needed smaller amounts of water. New kinds of wheat were also developed that were able to grow in colder climates.

Another difficulty of the environment of the Plains region was lack of timber. This meant that houses and fences could not be made of wood. So they did as the Indians had done. They built homes of thick sod, cutting it and stacking it up like large bricks. For fences, they used barbed wire to protect their crops and to prevent their livestock from straying.

But the Plains region was also isolated. The land had few rivers or streams that could be used for travel. Transportation depended upon the horse. This also meant that trade and communication with other parts of the nation were difficult and slow. But soon this problem was solved. The railroads began to be built in this area. They connected the east and west coast to the Plains. Even Europeans arrived to farm in this region. By 1880, 71% of Minnesota's population had foreign-born parents.

Conflicts did occur among settlers over the use of the land. Cattle owners sometimes turned their stock loose to graze on public land. The cattle might stray and damage a homesteader's crop. Or a homesteader might block the route to water with fenced-in fields. Cattle owners claimed sheep ruined the grass for cattle. Violence also resulted from the Plains Indians. They fought the settlers because the homesteads, ranches, railroads, and town interfered with their way of life. Soon they were forced to live on reservations under unfavorable government policies.


The Plains Region

មេរៀនទី ៤. តំបន់វាលរាប.

តំបន់វាលរាបនេះមាន រដ្ឋ North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska និង Kansas ផ្នែកខាងលិច និងផ្នែកខាងកើតនៃរដ្ឋ Montana, Wyoming, និង Colorado ។

តំបន់នេះ [illegible] ។ [illegible] (Spanish) [illegible] ។ [illegible] , [illegible] , និងគោ ។

[illegible] (វាលរាប) [illegible] ។

[illegible] (វាលរាប) [illegible] ។

តំបន់វាលរាប [illegible] ។ [illegible] ១៩៥០ [illegible] រដ្ឋ Minnesota [illegible] ។

[illegible] ; [illegible] (វាលរាប) [illegible] ។

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Lesson Five Review

From 1860-1900 the western half of the United States developed quickly. People came to find richer or better farmland. Others came for adventure or opportunity. This growth was caused by four things:

a. discoveries of gold and silver
b. expansion of the railroads
c. increasing market for cattle
d. improvement in farm machinery

From 1840-1870, most growth was around the Mississippi River and along the Pacific Coast. Furs and lumber in Oregon and the discovery of gold in California brought many new settlers to that area. Some were from Asia or Europe. Black and white Americans came from the East. But conflicts developed between Americans, Chinese, and Mexicans. There was bias against both minority groups. Immigration from China was stopped for a time.

In the Southwest, cattle ranching was the reason for its growth. The growing demand for beef brought new ranchers to the area. Towns developed near ranches or at places where railroads joined and cattle were sold.

The Rocky Mountain region had few settlers until the discovery of gold, silver, and copper during the 1850's and 1860's. After that, mining towns grew rapidly.

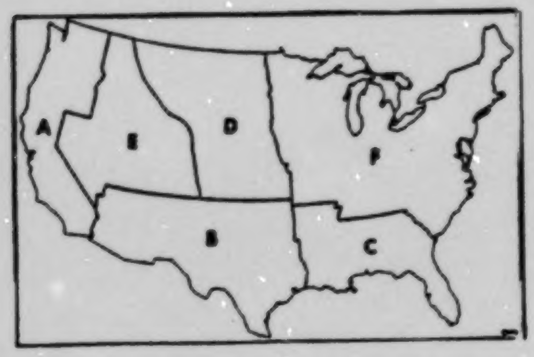
The Plains region had been ignored by new settlers because it seemed to be poor farmland. But better farm equipment, improved transportation and the railroad helped to bring new settlers and supplies west.

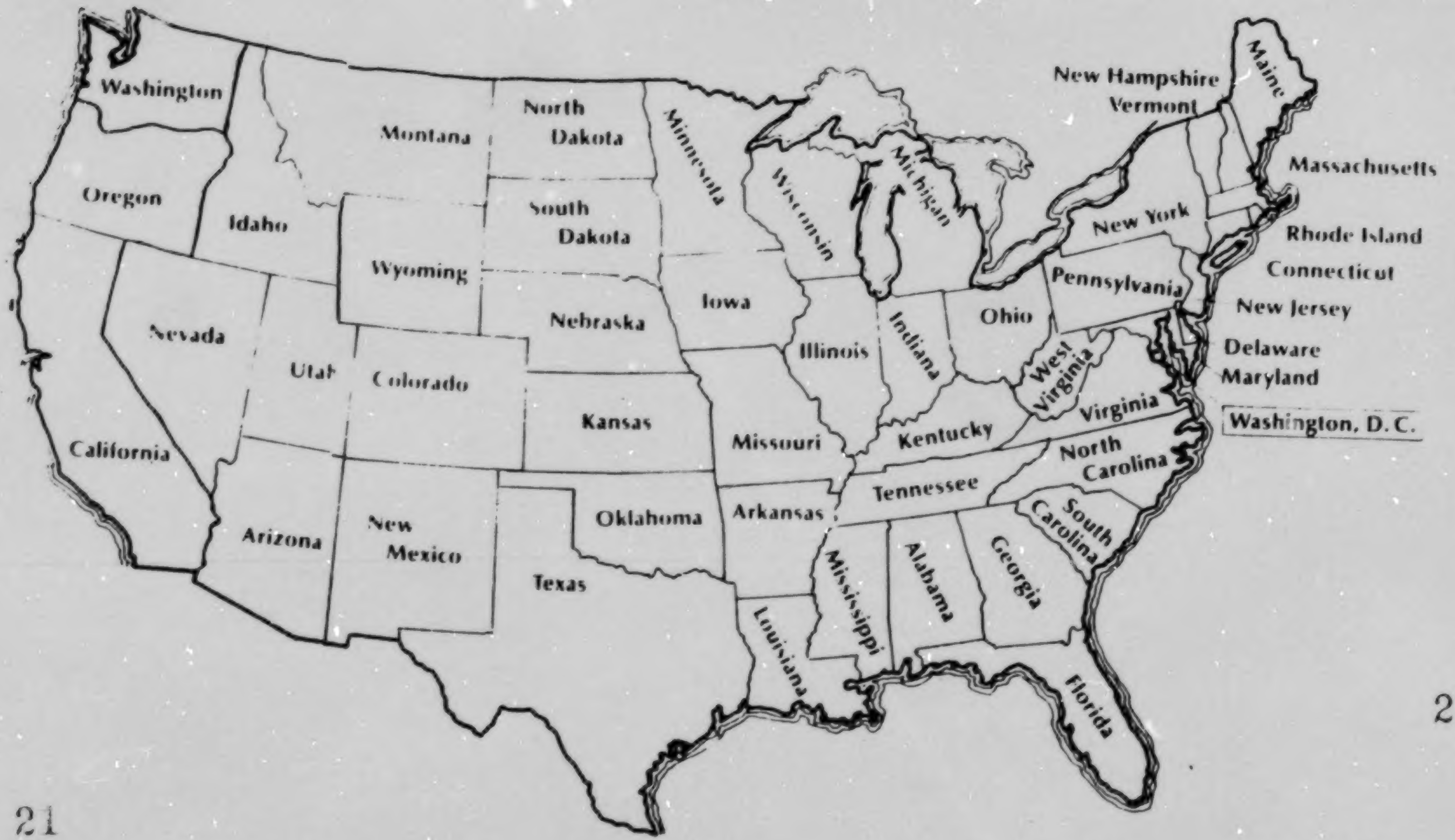
However, more conflicts and battles continued with the region's first dwellers - the Indians. The United States government wanted to keep them on reservations. On these reservations the Indians were forced to give up their culture and become like other Americans. They were no longer to be a separate and different group with traditional tribal values. The Indians didn't want to give up their land or their own way of life, so bloody wars and massacres were fought until 1890.

By 1890 the westward movement was over. It had changed the country to a land of ranches, farms, cities, and railroads. American society was becoming more urban (or living in the towns and cities). They found jobs in businesses and industries. These jobs created a large wealthy class. But growing city slums were filling up with poor people. Women were gaining more freedom and working hard to gain the right to vote.

This map shows regions in the United States during the westward movement. Certain areas are labeled with letters. Match each name below with the correct letter. There are two extra letters.

1. Plains region _____
2. Rocky Mountain region _____
3. Pacific Coast region _____
4. Southwest _____




Washington
Oregon
California
Idaho
Nevada
Montana
Wyoming
Utah
Colorado
Arizona
New Mexico
North Dakota
South Dakota
Nebraska
Kansas
Oklahoma
Texas
Minnesota
Iowa
Missouri
Arkansas
Louisiana
Wisconsin
Illinois
Michigan
Indiana
Ohio
Kentucky
Tennessee
Mississippi
Alabama
Georgia
Florida
South Carolina
North Carolina
Virginia
West Virginia
Pennsylvania
New York
Maine
New Hampshire
Vermont
Massachusetts
Rhode Island
Connecticut
New Jersey
Delaware
Maryland
Washington, D.C.

មេរៀនទី ៥. [illegible]

ពីឆ្នាំ ១៨២០ ដល់ ១៨៥០ [illegible] ។ [illegible] ។ [illegible] ។ [illegible] ៤ [illegible] :

ក. [illegible]

ខ. [illegible]

គ. [illegible] ([illegible])

ឃ. [illegible]

ពីឆ្នាំ ១៨៤០ ដល់ ១៨៦០ [illegible] ទន្លេ Mississipi [illegible] ។ [illegible] Oregon [illegible] California [illegible] ។ [illegible] ។ [illegible] ។ [illegible] ។ [illegible] ។ [illegible] ។

[illegible] ([illegible]) [illegible] ។ [illegible] ។ [illegible] ។ [illegible] ។

[illegible] (Rocky Mountain) [illegible] ១៨៥០ និង ១៨៦០ ។ [illegible] ។

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

1. [illegible] ([illegible]) —
2. [illegible] —
3. [illegible] —
4. [illegible] ([illegible]) —

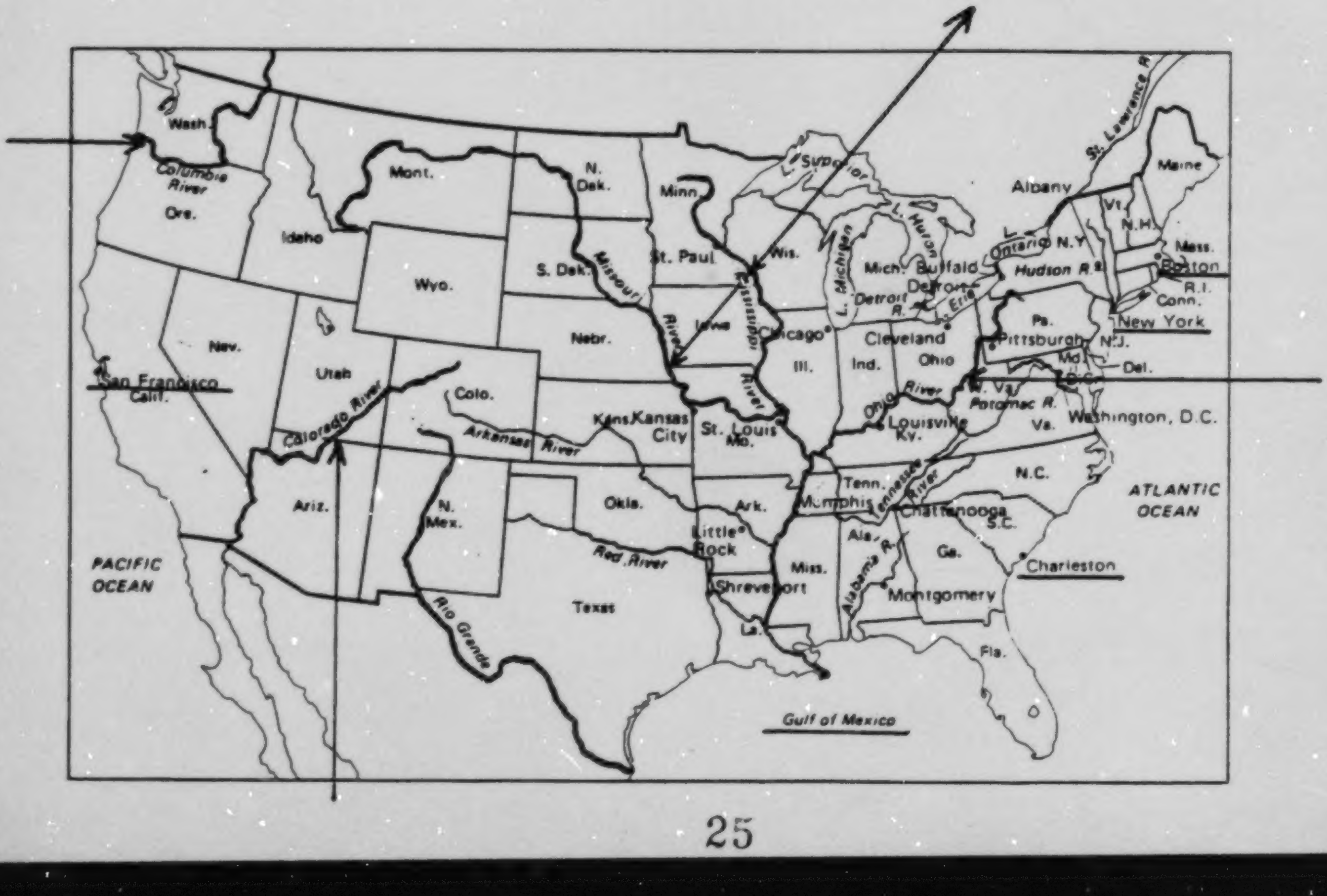
Lesson Six The United States: A Great Industrial Nation

After the Civil War in 1865, the United States became the greatest industrial nation in the world. Why?

One reason is its size. The United States is a big country. Being big allows it to grow and change easily. Its large size also allows for several different climates. The different climates and types of soil enable farmers to raise a wide variety of crops and livestock.

The United States also has the many minerals needed for a modern industrial society. Large supplies of coal and iron allow the United States to supply much of the world's steel. Other resources include oil and natural gas. There are gold and silver as well as copper, aluminum, magnesium, and other industrial minerals.

Water power, coal, and oil are used to produce electricity. Electricity is a major source of power used to turn natural resources to industrial use. America has good natural water transportation. The chief river system of the country is the Missouri-Mississippi system.



It flows from the far north to the Gulf of Mexico. Other major river systems are the Columbia in the Northwest and the Colorado in the Southwest.

The many miles of American coastline contain good harbors. Boston, New York, Charleston, Mobile, New Orleans, Houston, San Francisco, and Seattle all are important ports. They have made it possible for this nation to become one of the leaders in world trade.

Also, the five Great Lakes and the Ohio and Mississippi rivers are two great inland waterway systems. Heavy goods like ore can be moved more cheaply by water than by train, truck, or air.

Geography, climate, and natural resources, then, are important reasons for America's industrial power.

មេរៀនទី ៦. សហរដ្ឋ [illegible]

[illegible] ?

[illegible] ។

[illegible] ។

[illegible] ។

[illegible] ។

[illegible] Boston, New york, Charleston, Mobile, New Orleans, Houston, San Francisco និង Seattle [illegible] ។

[illegible] OHIO, Mississipi [illegible] ។

[illegible] ។

Lesson Seven Machines, Capital, and People

From 1850-1900, the United States entered the Industrial Age. Mines, factories, and railroads were expanding and improving. In 1844 some surveyors in Minnesota noticed something unusual. The magnetic needle of their compass swung crazily from side to side. They soon learned the reason. Beneath their feet lay the world's greatest deposit of iron ore. It is the basic element used in making steel.

In Pennsylvania a few years later, a man noticed a greasy, black ooze near his house. It was coming up through the ground. He tried lighting the ooze. It burned. He had found an oil deposit. The oil would soon become an important source of energy.

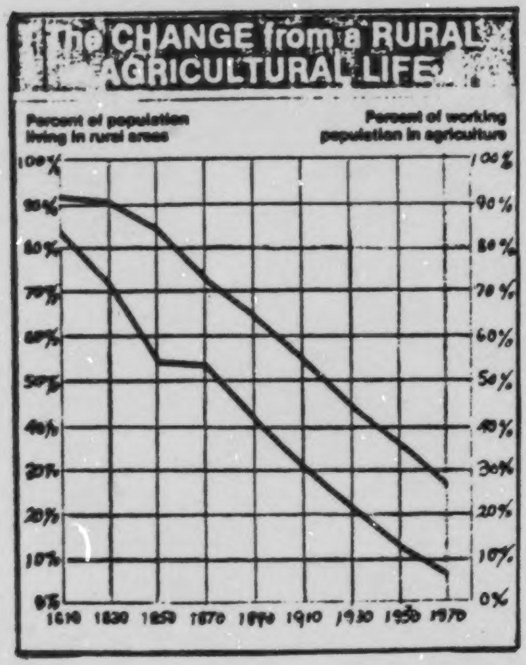
Between 1870 and 1916 twenty-five million people came to America from eastern and southern Europe. They came to work in the machine shops, iron works, mills, mines, and factories. Business grew. More people meant more buyers for the goods being turned out.

But growing businesses need great sums of money, or capital. Businessmen borrowed capital from banks. Later they paid back the loans from money their businesses earned.

Sometimes businessmen invited people with money to buy into their businesses. Some people bought a little stock. Stock is a share of ownership in a corporation. Others bought a lot of stock. And so these corporations or businesses with many owners were begun. When a corporation made money, it paid part of it to its stockholders. In this way, the United States became a capitalist country. This is a country that has an economic system based on ownership of land, factories, and other means of production by individuals or groups of people.

Thus, the Industrial Revolution affected our whole nation. This rapid growth of industry had many important effects:

1. Factories and machines replaced the old way of making goods in the home by hand.
2. Machines made it possible to produce goods in large quantities. This meant lower prices; therefore, more people could afford to buy the goods.
3. With the growth of industry came the growth of cities. Many people from farm areas took jobs in city factories.



4. The entire nation took a greater interest in industry and trade. Industry replaced agriculture as the major economic activity of the American people. The United States, however, continued to lead the world in agricultural production.
5. Transportation and communications improved. Soon after the Civil War, railroad lines reached from coast to coast. Also, a national telegraph system was developed.
6. Increasing number of corporations were formed. (Remember, a corporation is a business that sells shares of ownership to the public. These shares are called stock. Selling stock makes it possible to raise large sums of money. This money is used to build factories, buy machines, and produce goods.)
7. Labor unions began to develop. Workers felt the need to form organizations that would protect their interests.

មេរៀនទី ៧. គ្រឿងម៉ាស៊ីន មូលធន និង ប្រជាជន

ពីឆ្នាំ 1850-1900 [illegible] ។ [illegible] 1844 [illegible] Minnesota [illegible] ។

[illegible] Pennsylvania [illegible] ។

[illegible] 1870 និង 1916 [illegible] ។

[illegible] ([illegible]) [illegible] ។

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

1. [illegible]
2. [illegible]
3. [illegible]
4. [illegible]
5. [illegible]
6. [illegible]
7. [illegible]

Lesson Eight: Big Business, Government and the Progressive Movement

As American businesses expanded, big corporations were able to gain control of entire industries. These corporations also developed tremendous political power. Business interests often influenced members of state legislatures and members of the U.S. Congress.

Big business had for years bought "protection" from dishonest Congressmen. For example, railroad companies gave Congressmen free passes to ride their trains. They gave money to the Congressman's political party. They even paid for votes. The Congressman understood that he was to vote for laws that would benefit big business.

This brought a demand by the people for reform in government. In 1887 Congress finally enacted the Inter-State Commerce Act. This law forced railroads: 1) to post their rates, 2) to give 10 days notice before changing rates, 3) to no longer charge more for short runs for the less important man.... or charge less for long runs for big companies, 4) to no longer make secret deals between railroad companies.

A constant economic war went on between the small businessman and big business. To control the market, a big business would buy out all little businesses in one industry. Then the big business, or monopoly, set the price. For example, Standard Oil was started in 1870. Ten years later it was refining 95 percent of the oil produced in the country. It set the prices for production of oil.

From the standpoint of a capitalist country, big business is good. It is the monopoly (control of an industry by one company) that is bad. Big businesses with heavy capital backing them turn goods out fast. They produce more than small businesses can. Big businesses create more jobs and that is good for the country.

But monopolies do away with competition. They force the small businesses out. With no competition, monopolies rule the market with one goal in mind... sales. The buyers' interests are not considered. This is not good for the country.

The effort to regulate industry was helped by the work of writers called "muckrakers". A muckraker is someone who rakes up dirt or "muck". The muckrakers wrote about conditions in American life that needed reform in 1890's and early 1900's. These writings made Americans aware of how necessary business reforms were. They wanted to correct abuses. As a result, government passed the Sherman Antitrust Act in 1890 to prevent growth of monopolies in business.

They also passed in 1906 the Pure Food and Drug Act. That was a result of the filth and disease found in the meatpacking plants in Chicago. The act called for government inspections of food-processing plants and better labeling of drug products. Fewer useless drugs and unclean foods reached the public.

In 1914 the Federal Trade Commission was formed to prevent false advertising and unfair competition by price fixing.

These government regulations are still in effect today, thanks to the early efforts of those middle-class Americans who wanted a better society. Their effort to improve life in the United States was called the Progressive Movement.

មេរៀនទី ៤ - [illegible] ពាណិជ្ជកម្ម [illegible]

[illegible] ពាណិជ្ជកម្ម [illegible] ។ [illegible] ។ [illegible] ពាណិជ្ជកម្ម [illegible] ។

[illegible] ពាណិជ្ជកម្ម [illegible] "[illegible]" [illegible] ។ [illegible] ។ [illegible] ពាណិជ្ជកម្ម [illegible] ។

[illegible] ។ ឆ្នាំ 1887 [illegible] ពាណិជ្ជកម្ម [illegible] ([illegible]) ។ [illegible] 1) [illegible] 2) [illegible] 3) [illegible] 4) [illegible] ។

[illegible] ពាណិជ្ជកម្ម [illegible] ។ [illegible] ពាណិជ្ជកម្ម [illegible] ។ [illegible] ពាណិជ្ជកម្ម [illegible] ឆ្នាំ 1870 ។ [illegible] 95 [illegible] ។

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] MUCKRAKERS [illegible] MUCKRAKER [illegible] MUCKRAKERS [illegible] ឆ្នាំ 1890 ដល់ឆ្នាំ 1900 [illegible] SHERMAN ANTITRUST ACT [illegible] 1890 [illegible]

[illegible] 1906 [illegible] Chicago [illegible]

[illegible] 1914 [illegible] (Federal Trade Commission) [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

LESSON NINE Review

In the late 1800's most workers put in a twelve-hour day. They worked six days a week. Wages were low and hours were long. Child labor was common. Women and children were paid less than men. That kept men's wages down. Every few years there was high unemployment. Workers could not find jobs. American workers had no unemployment insurance or old-age pensions like social security. Conditions were bad and workers had few ways to improve them.

Americans worried about these problems and tried to correct them. These people were called Progressives because they believed in progress. Progress means an improvement or a forward movement for society. That period of change and reform was strongest between 1900 and 1920. It was called the Progressive Age.

The Progressives wanted change in two basic areas. First, they wanted to reform politics. They wanted more people, particularly women, to become interested and involved in the political process. This would give more American people direct control of who was elected and what they did once they were in office. Second, the Progressives hoped to improve the economy in order to provide opportunity for more people. This was a big country and it should have plenty of food, clothing, and shelter for all. It should produce large quantities at low cost and still provide good working conditions.

Thanks to efforts of people who cared about each other, many states passed laws that limited child labor. Other laws set standards to make factories safer places to work. Laws also were passed that set minimum pay and maximum hours for female workers. Americans were beginning to feel their industrial and moral powers. But because of its positions as a developing world power, the United States was drawn inte conflicts. It had overseas interests. It needed to protect newly acquired territories.

មេរៀនទី ១. [illegible]

[illegible] 1800 [illegible] 42 [illegible] (old-age pension) [illegible] (Social Security) [illegible] ។

[illegible] 1900 និង 1950 [illegible] ។

[illegible] :

១. [illegible] ។

២. [illegible] ។

[illegible] ។

LESSON TEN The Immigrant

The United States is made up almost entirely of immigrants and their descendants. Latin Americans, Asians, Africans, and Europeans either chose or were forced by circumstances to travel to a country whose culture would support many customs.

Between 1815 and 1914 more than 33 million people migrated to the United States. More than 75 percent of this number arrived between 1860 and 1914. By 1910 over 14 percent were foreign born. The reasons for their coming were many: crop failures, the Industrial Revolution, political unrest, and the belief that life in the United States offered a fresh start.

Nation of Immigrants

Between 1865 and 1915, about 26 million immigrants came to the United States. They came from different lands and for different reasons. But the immigrants all had one thing in common. They all saw the United States as a land of hope and opportunity.

Immigration Before 1890

Until the 1890's, most immigrants came from northern and western Europe. They came from Ireland, Germany, Scotland, England, Norway, and Sweden. In Europe, most of them had been farmers who worked on someone else's land.

The promise of owning large farms drew most of these immigrants to the United States. Land was much cheaper in the United States. After 1862, the Homestead Act offered free land in the western United States to those who promised to settle there. Thousands of immigrants took advantage of this act.

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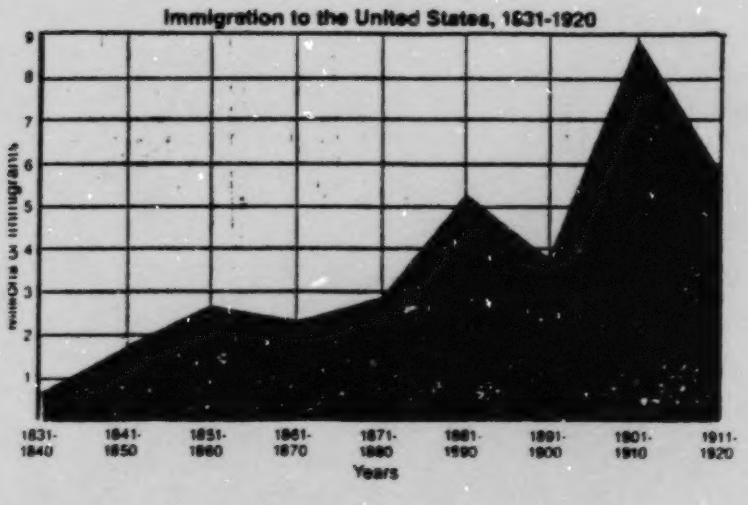


Immigration to the United States, 1831-1920

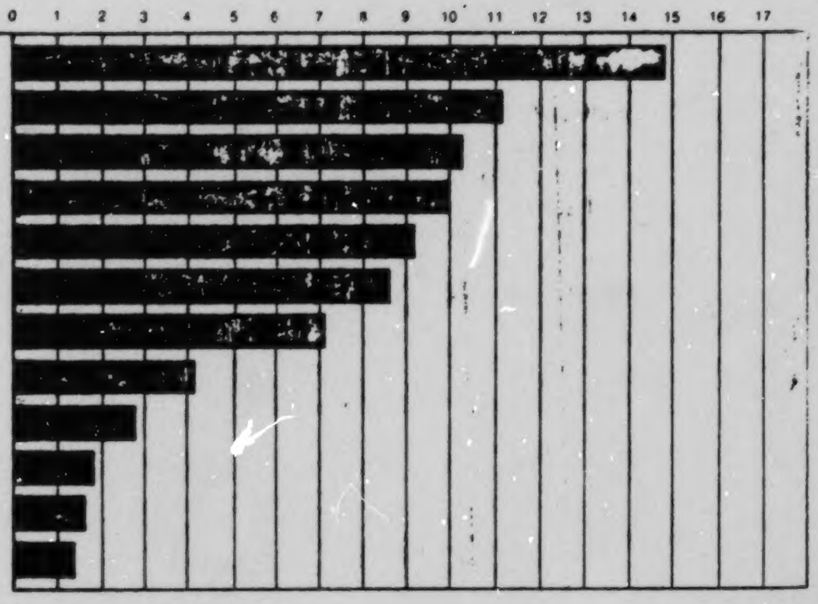
Big cities were most affected by the waves of immigrants. New York, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit, and San Francisco attracted the greatest numbers. In each city, ghettos (areas where the immigrants concentrated) developed. But descendents of immigrants grew resentful of new immigrants and developed fears and hostile feelings toward them. Their fears resulted in the passage of laws that severely restricted immigration from 1918 until 1965.

One should remember that the immigrant is the basis for the United States. The immigrant is American history, and the American dream of equality, justice, and freedom is one of the forces that attracted and held them.

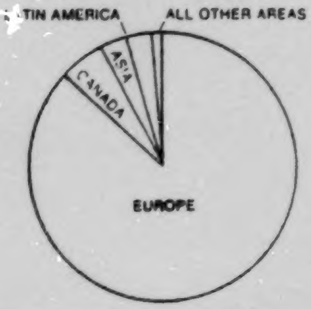
WHERE THE IMMIGRANTS CAME FROM

1820-1975

Number	Country of origin
6,954,960	Germany
5,269,992	Italy
4,851,806	Great Britain
4,720,427	Ireland
4,312,252	Austria-Hungary
4,048,329	Canada
3,354,026	U.S.S.R.
1,911,951	Mexico
1,269,969	Sweden
857,337	Norway
742,442	France
632,950	Other America
47,098,919*	



*Includes 8,172,478 immigrants (17.3 percent) from other countries not shown on chart.



PEAK YEARS OF IMMIGRATION 1870-1920

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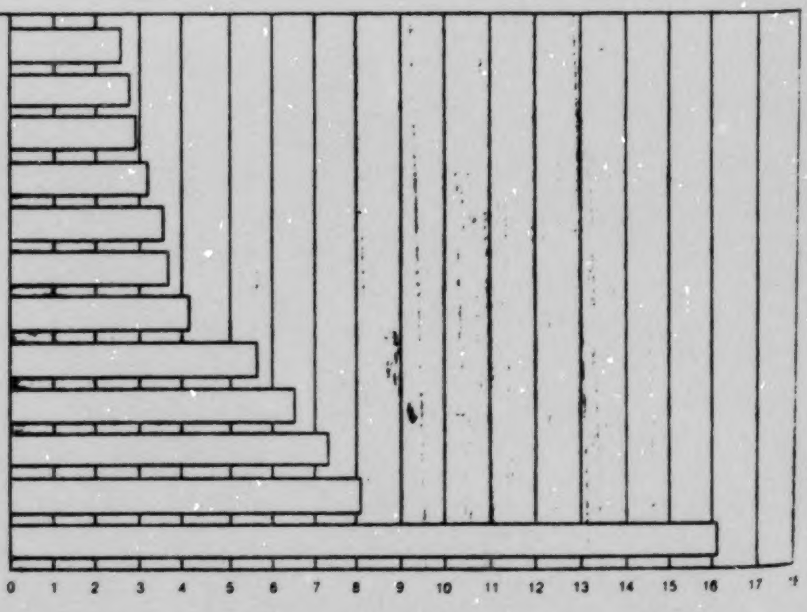
1975

Number	Country of origin
9,799	Greece
10,966	Italy
11,215	Canada
12,224	Great Britain
14,040	Dominican Republic
14,336	India
15,775	Other Asian countries
22,319	West Indies
25,611	Cuba
28,100	Korea
31,323	Philippines
62,552	Mexico
386,194*	



*Includes 127,934 immigrants (33.2 percent) from other countries not shown on chart.

មេរៀនទី 10 . អ្នកជំណាស (អ្នកមករស់នៅស្រុកថ្មី)

សហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក ត្រូវគេស្គាល់ថាជាប្រទេស ដោយសារអ្នកជំណាស់ថ្មីៗ មកពីក្រៅប្រទេសជានិច្ច ។ ដោយសារការកើនឡើង ប្រជាជនភាគច្រើនមកពីបណ្ដាប្រទេស ដែលមានឈ្មោះ អាស៊ី អាហ្វ្រិក អឺរ៉ុប និង [illegible] បានធ្វើឲ្យសហរដ្ឋអាមេរិកក្លាយជាប្រទេសមួយ ប្រកបដោយ [illegible] ។

ចន្លោះឆ្នាំ 1815 និង 1914 មានមនុស្សជាង 33 លាននាក់បានមករស់នៅក្នុងសហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក ក្នុងចំណោមនោះ ចំនួនជាង 75% បានមកក្នុងចន្លោះឆ្នាំ 1860 និង 1914 ។ នៅឆ្នាំ 1910 មនុស្សចំនួនជាង 14% មានកំណើតនៅបរទេស ។ ហេតុផលដែលនាំមកនេះ មានច្រើនប្រការ ៖ [illegible] ការកើតមានទំនាស់ [illegible] និងជំងឺ [illegible] ដែលធ្វើឲ្យគេមានការលំបាកខ្លាំង ។

[illegible]នៃអ្នកជំណាស

ចន្លោះឆ្នាំ 1865 និង 1915 អ្នកចូលមករស់នៅថ្មីចំនួន 26 លាននាក់បានមកដល់សហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក ។ ភាគច្រើន (ប្រហែល [illegible]) គឺ [illegible] ដោយសារ [illegible] គឺ [illegible] ដើម្បីស្វែងរក [illegible] សហរដ្ឋអាមេរិកជាដែនដីនៃសេរីភាព [illegible] ។

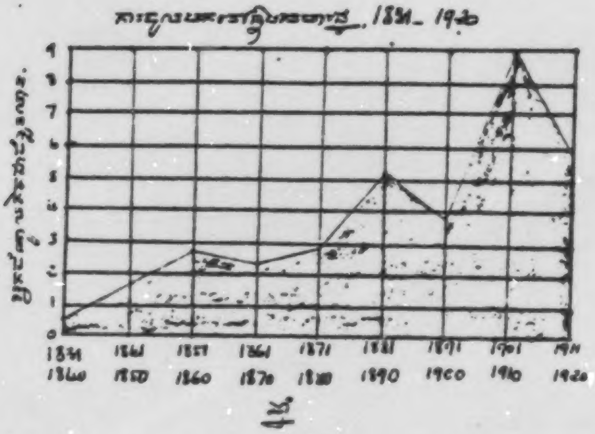
ការចូលមកនៅចុងឆ្នាំ 1890

របាយមករស់ឆ្នាំ 1890's អ្នកចូលមកទៅភាគច្រើនមកពីអឺរ៉ុបខាងជើង និងអឺរ៉ុបខាងលិច ។ ភាគច្រើនមកពី Ireland, Germany, Scotland, England, Norway និង Sweden ។ នៅអឺរ៉ុប មនុស្សភាគច្រើនជាកសិករ ធ្វើការនៅលើដីរបស់អ្នកដទៃ ។

ការស្វែងរកដីធ្លីដើម្បីធ្វើស្រែចំការ បានធ្វើឲ្យមនុស្សភាគច្រើនចូលមកនៅក្នុងសហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក ។ នៅក្នុងសហរដ្ឋ ដីនៅមានទំនេរច្រើន ។ ក្នុងឆ្នាំ 1862 មាន ច្បាប់ Homestead Act បានចែកដីទៅឲ្យកសិករនៅក្នុងសហរដ្ឋដោយឥតគិតថ្លៃ ដោយតម្រូវឲ្យគេរស់នៅលើដីនោះ [illegible]

ចំណោទ: ។ អ្នកចំណូលស្រុកដំបូងភាគច្រើន [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] ។

ការចូលមកនៅស្រុកអាមេរិក 1831- 1920



ទីក្រុងធំៗ [illegible] ដោយសារការចូលមកអ្នកចំណូលស្រុក (Immigrants) ។ NEW YORK , BOSTON , CHICAGO , CINCINNATI , DETROIT , និង SAN FRANCISCO [illegible] ។ [illegible] Ghettos ([illegible] អ្នកចំណូលស្រុក [illegible]) [illegible] ។ [illegible] អ្នកចំណូលស្រុក [illegible] អ្នកចំណូលស្រុក [illegible] ។ [illegible] ឆ្នាំ 1918 ដល់ ឆ្នាំ 1965 . ។

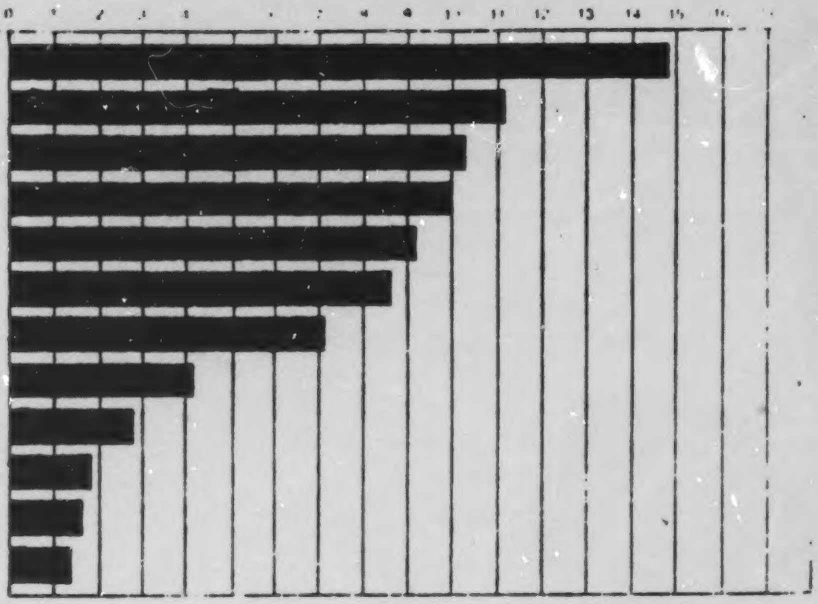
[illegible] អ្នកចំណូលស្រុក (Immigrants) [illegible] ។ អ្នកចំណូលស្រុក [illegible] ([illegible]) [illegible] ។

[illegible]

WHERE THE IMMIGRANTS CAME FROM

1820-1975

[illegible] Number	[illegible] Country of Origin
6.954.900	Germany
5.269.992	Italy
4.851.806	Great Britain
4.720.427	Ireland
4.312.252	Austria-Hungary
4.048.329	Canada
3.354.026	U.S.S.R.
1.911.951	Mexico
1.269.969	Sweden
857.337	Norway
742.442	France
532.950	Other America
47.098.919*	

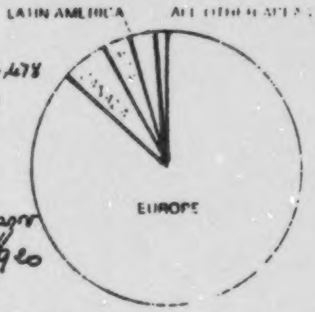


*Includes 8,172,478 immigrants (17.3 percent) from other countries not shown on chart

[illegible] 8,172,478
17.3% [illegible]

PEAK YEARS OF IMMIGRATION 1870-1920

[illegible] 1870-1920



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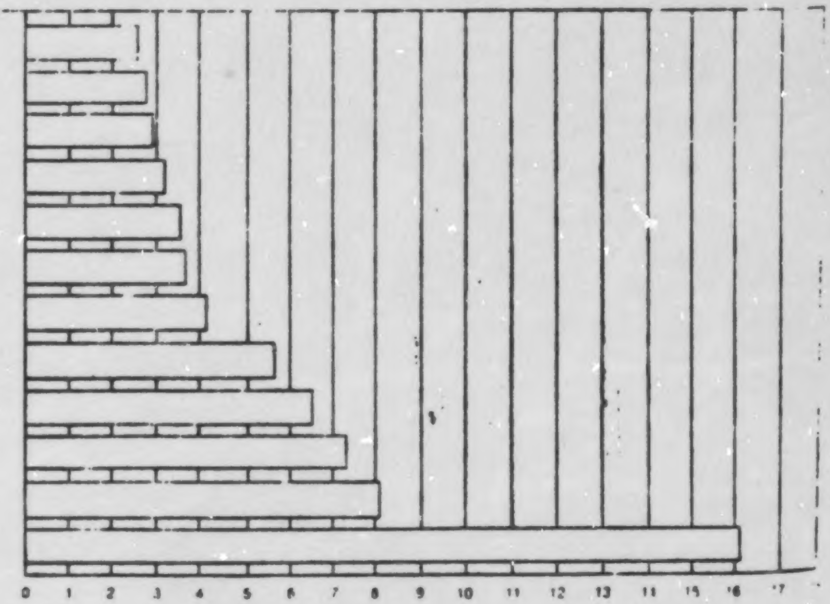
1975

[illegible] Number	[illegible] Country of Origin
9.799	Greece
10 966	Italy
11.215	Canada
12.224	Great Britain
14.040	Dominican Republic
14.336	India
15.775	Other Asian countries
22.319	West Indies
25.611	Cuba
28.100	Korea
31.323	Philippines
62.552	Mexico
386.194*	



*Includes 127.934 immigrants (33.2 percent) from other countries not shown on chart

[illegible] 127934 [illegible] (33.2%)
[illegible]

LESSON ELEVEN The United States and World War I

The United States was growing. So was its interest in the affairs of other nations. By the end of the nineteen century, our country needed markets in other parts of the world to sell all of the goods we were producing. We also needed raw materials from other nations to use in our factories. Because of these new interests in foreign countries, we were drawn into world affairs. We were also drawn into conflicts between nations. This led the United States into World War I in 1917.

In the summer of 1914, war broke out in Europe. Archduke Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary and his wife were shot and killed while visiting Serbia, a small country in Southeastern Europe. Austria-Hungary responded by invading Serbia. The Serbs asked Russia for help and got it. Because of an elaborate alliance system, almost all of Europe was at war within a week.

For several years the countries of Europe had been, before 1914, divided into two alliances. An alliance is a group of nations that agrees to help each other, especially in times of trouble. On one side were Great Britain, France, and Russia. This group was called the Allies. The other group, the Central Powers, contained Germany and Austria-Hungary. When Russia aided Serbia, France and Great Britain were also committed to help.

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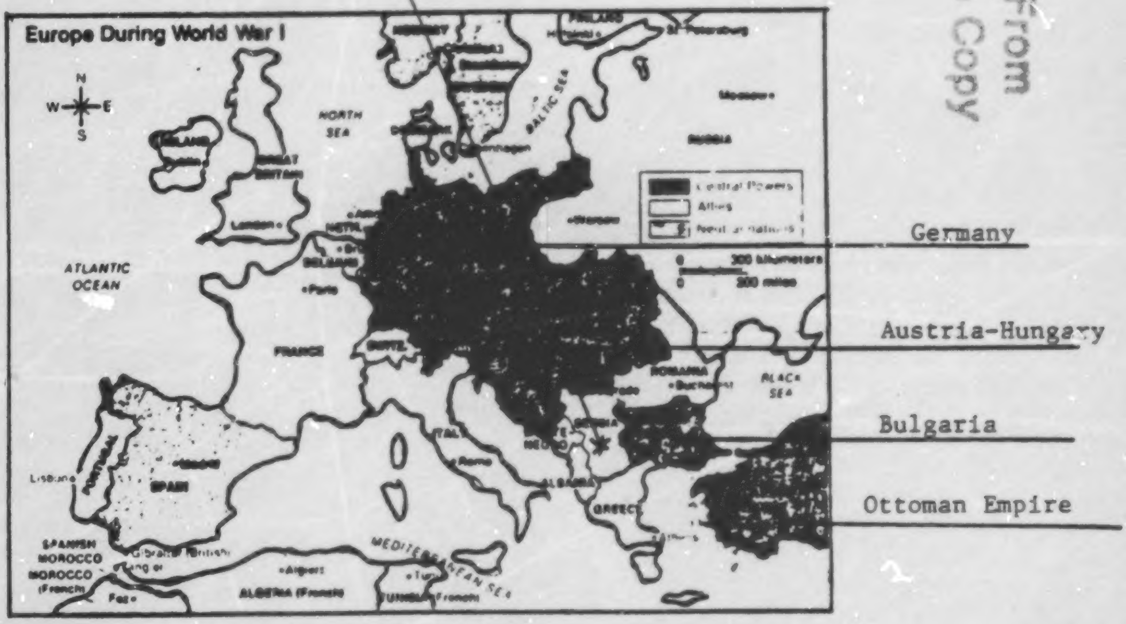


President Woodrow Wilson said the United States should stay neutral. It should not be involved. But in May of 1915, a German submarine sank, off the coast of Ireland, the Lusitania, a British luxury ship. The ship was carrying American passengers and weapons from the United States to Great Britain. More than 1,000 people died, including 128 Americans. America was angry. They warned Germany to stop sinking neutral passenger ships. Germany promised to stop. But in 1917 Germany wanted to stop American ships from bringing needed goods to Great Britain. They broke their promise and sank more ships. These sinkings were open acts of war against the Americans, so Congress declared war April 1917 on the Central Powers.

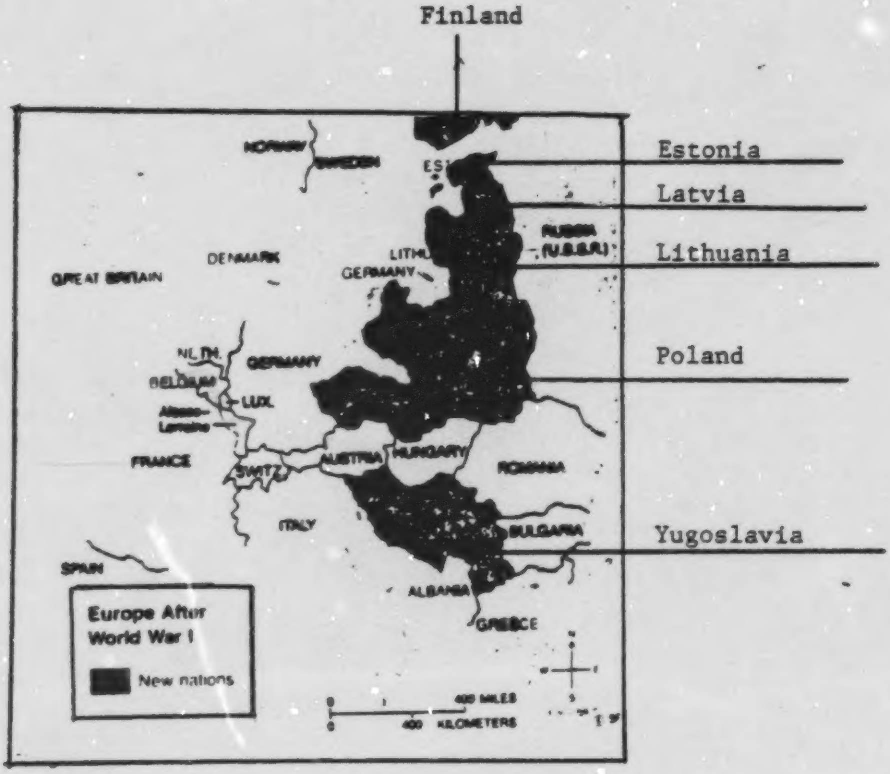
Once war was declared, the United States had to train and organize an army. All men between the ages of 18 and 45 were required to register for the armed forces. Weapons and uniforms were needed, so automobile factories switched to make jeeps and tanks. Clothing factories began making army uniforms. The need for war goods created many jobs in factories. Most of the factories were in the Northeast and Midwest, in cities such as New York, Detroit, and Chicago.

Over 2 million American soldiers were sent to Europe, mainly to France. They were welcomed by the Allies, who had lost many soldiers in three years of war. In July 1918, the Allies stopped a major German advance into France. They were aided by American troops commanded by General John J. Pershing. This was the turning point of the war. The German army retreated. Austria-Hungary surrendered on November 3, 1918. Germany surrendered on November 11.

President Woodrow Wilson went to France to help write the peace treaty. He hoped for a treaty that would end war forever -- a "peace without victory." This meant that no country would be a winner or a loser. It would be a "peace between equals." His plan was called the Fourteen Points.

The plan suggested an organization called the League of Nations. This League would listen to all complaints brought to them and settle them without going to war. But Americans didn't like his plan. They did not want to be involved in the affairs of other countries. They wanted to go back to being neutral. Others wanted Germany to pay for war damages. They wanted to see Germany's army destroyed. A compromise was made. Germany should pay for the damages of the war, and the Allies agreed to accept Wilson's plan for the

League of Nations. Wilson traveled back to the United States to gain support for this compromise. But in the end, our Senate rejected it. The League was still established, but without the United States as a member.

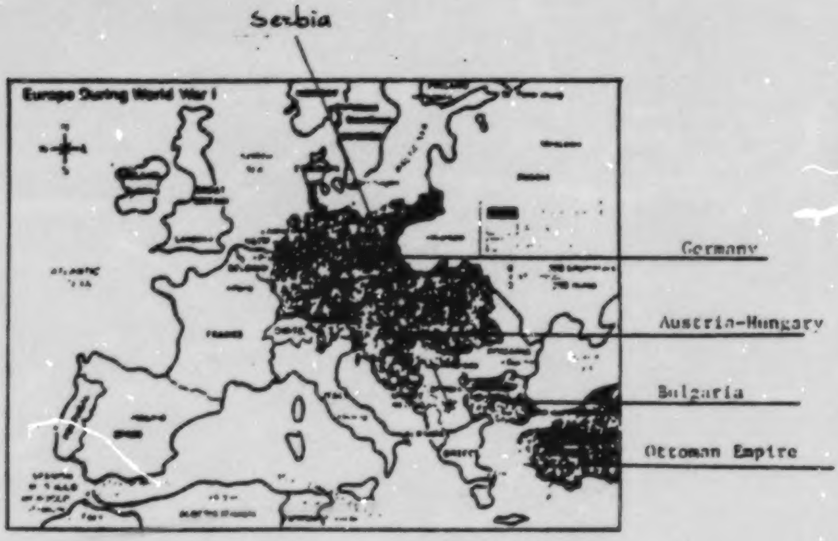


មេរៀនទី ១១. សហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក និង សង្គ្រាមលោកលើកទី១.

នៅពេលនោះ សហរដ្ឋកំពុងតែលូតលាស់ ហើយមានកំលាំង ដល់ប្រទេសដទៃក្នុងវិស័យឧស្សាហកម្ម ការបរទេសវិញ ក៏មានការលូតលាស់ដែរ ។ នៅចុងសតវត្សទី 19 ប្រទេសនេះបានត្រូវការផ្សារនៅក្រៅប្រទេស ដើម្បីលក់របស់ដែលលើសពីតម្រូវការ ។ ហើយក៏ត្រូវការវត្ថុធាតុដើម (វត្ថុធាតុដើម) ពីបរទេស ដើម្បីប្រើប្រាស់ក្នុងរោងចក្ររបស់ខ្លួនវិញដែរ ។ ហេតុនេះហើយដែល ប្រទេសជាច្រើននៅក្រៅប្រទេស ហើយក៏បានលាតត្រដាងក្នុងពិភពលោក ។ ហេតុនេះបានជាប្រជាជនចូលរួមក្នុងកិច្ចការពិភពលោកនិងសាកល ។ ការនេះបានធ្វើឲ្យសហរដ្ឋអាមេរិកចូលរួមក្នុងសង្គ្រាមលោកលើកទី ១ នៅឆ្នាំ 1917 ។

សង្គ្រាមនៅអឺរ៉ុបបានផ្ទុះឡើងនៅខែកក្កដាឆ្នាំ 1914 ដោយមានអ្នកស្នងរាជ្យម្នាក់ Ferdinand និងព្រះមហេសីនៃប្រទេស Austria-Hungary ត្រូវបានគេធ្វើឃាតដោយយុវជនម្នាក់ក្នុងពេលដែលលោកកំពុងធ្វើដំណើរ [illegible] នៅប្រទេស Serbia ដែលជាប្រទេសជិតខាងមួយនៅអឺរ៉ុបទិស [illegible] ។ ដើម្បីធ្វើសងសឹកនេះ ប្រទេស Austria-Hungary បានប្រកាសសង្គ្រាមលើប្រទេស Serbia ។ ប្រជាជន Serbs បានសុំឲ្យ Russia ជួយ Russia ក៏ជួយ ។ ហេតុនេះការប្រយុទ្ធគ្នាបានរីករាលដាល ប្រទេសនានានៅអឺរ៉ុបទាំងអស់ បានចូលរួមប្រយុទ្ធក្នុងសង្គ្រាមនេះ ដែលមានរយៈពេលបួនឆ្នាំ ។

ការចាប់ផ្ដើមសង្គ្រាមលោកលើកទីមួយ នៅឆ្នាំ 1914 ឡើង ប្រទេសទាំងឡាយនៅអឺរ៉ុបបានចែកជាពីរក្រុមសម្ព័ន្ធប្រឆាំងគ្នា ។ ក្រុមសម្ព័ន្ធទីមួយ ជាការរួមគ្នានៃប្រទេស ដែលបានជួយគ្នាទៅវិញទៅមក ជាពិសេសជួយគ្នានៅពេលមានសង្គ្រាម ។ Great Britain, France និង Russia រួមគ្នាក្នុងក្រុមមួយ ហៅឈ្មោះថា Allies ឬសម្ព័ន្ធមិត្ត ។ ក្រុមមួយទៀតហៅថា Central Powers ឬមហាអំណាចកណ្ដាល មាន Germany និង Austria-Hungary ។ នៅពេលដែល Russia ជួយ Serbia ប្រទេសបារាំង (France) និង Great Britain ក៏បានចូលរួមជួយច្បាំងដែរ ។



[illegible] Woodrow Wilson [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] 1916 [illegible] German [illegible]
[illegible] Lusitania [illegible]
Ireland [illegible]
[illegible] Great Britain [illegible]
[illegible] 128 [illegible]
[illegible]
Germany [illegible]
[illegible] Germany [illegible]
[illegible] 1917 Germany [illegible]
[illegible] Great Britain [illegible]
[illegible]

ធ្វើសង្គ្រាមប្រឆាំងនឹងអាមេរិក ។ ដូច្នេះ សភាក៏ប្រកាសសង្គ្រាមប្រឆាំង
នឹងកម្លាំងកណ្ដាល (Central Powers) ក្នុងខែមេសា 1917 ។

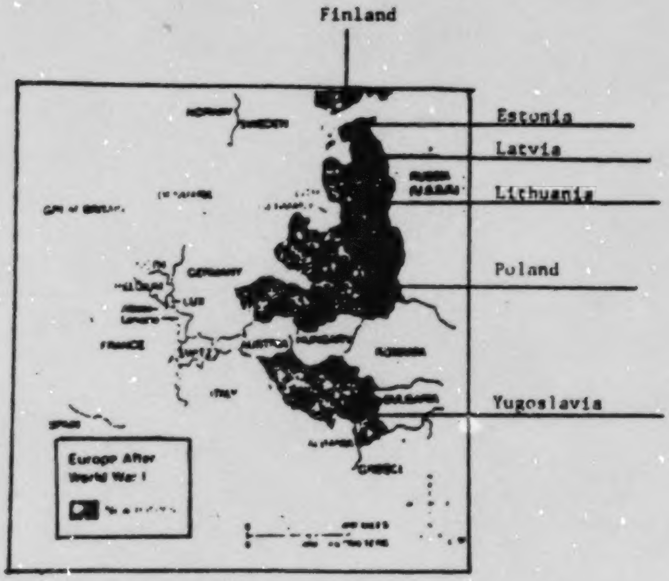
ក្រោយបានប្រកាស សហរដ្ឋបានកេណ្ឌទាហាន នឹងរៀបចំកងទ័ព ឡើង ។ ប្រុសៗចាប់ពីអាយុ 18 ដល់ 45 ឆ្នាំ ត្រូវបានចុះឈ្មោះធ្វើទាហាន ទៀតសោតនឹងសម្ភារៈ [illegible] ។ រោងចក្រ ត្រូវបានធ្វើឲ្យផលិតគ្រឿងសព្វាវុធ Jeeps នឹងរថក្រោះ ហើយរោងចក្រដែក [illegible] ត្រូវបានធ្វើឡើង [illegible] ។ រោងចក្រ ជាច្រើនទៀត [illegible] នឹងដែកថែប [illegible] តាមក្រុងធំៗ ដូចជា NEW YORK , DETROIT នឹង CHICAGO ។

ជនជាតិស្បែកខ្មៅ ២ សែននាក់ បានចូលបម្រើ [illegible] ទៅប្រទេសបារាំង ។ ទាហានអាមេរិក [illegible] សម្ព័ន្ធមិត្ត (Alliés) ដែល [illegible] ជាច្រើន ក្នុងរយៈសង្គ្រាម [illegible] ។ ក្នុងខែ កក្កដា 1918 ពួកសម្ព័ន្ធមិត្ត (Alliés) បានបង្ក [illegible] របស់ German ក្នុងប្រទេសបារាំង. [illegible] ដែលដឹកនាំដោយឧត្តមសេនីយ៍ John J. Persing ។ [illegible] [illegible] ។ [illegible] German [illegible] ហើយ Austria- Hungary ក៏ត្រូវចុះហត្ថលេខា 3 វិច្ឆិកា 1918 ។ ប្រទេស Germany ត្រូវចុះហត្ថលេខា 11 វិច្ឆិកា ។

ប្រធានាធិបតី Woodrow Wilson បានបញ្ចេញគោលនយោបាយ ប្រទេស ដើម្បី [illegible] សន្តិភាព ។ [illegible] [illegible] -- " សន្តិភាព [illegible] គ្មានជ័យជំនះ" បានលេចឡើង [illegible] [illegible] " សន្តិភាពនៅពិភពលោកប្រកបដោយយុត្តិធម៌ " ។ គោលការណ៍ [illegible] ចំណុចទាំង 14 ។

គោលការណ៍បាន [illegible] សន្និសីទ ([illegible]) ។ [illegible] [illegible] ។ [illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible] Germany [illegible]
[illegible] Germany [illegible]
[illegible] Germany [illegible]
[illegible] (Allies) [illegible]
[illegible] Wilson [illegible] (League of Nations) [illegible]
[illegible] Wilson [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] (League of Nation) [illegible]
[illegible]



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LESSON TWELVE The 1920's

World War I had been a time of sacrifice for many Americans. When the war was over, they wanted to relax and enjoy themselves. Many did. Businesses grew, some people made a lot of money, and times were good.

Women won the right to vote. World War I helped change people's thinking about women's suffrage. Men saw the contributions made by women to the war effort. Others realized that in a war fought for democracy, democracy should begin at home. By 1920, the Nineteenth Amendment was added to the Constitution, giving women the right to vote.

(Top) a traditionally dressed woman in a long dress eyes young flappers at an amusement arcade in the 1920s. (Above) "the sweet girl graduate," June, 1926

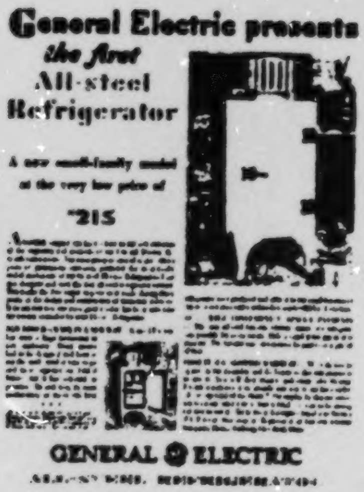
Another change came in the way women dressed and acted. Before 1920 "nice" girls and women did not wear lipstick, short dresses, short sleeves, or short hair. But this "new woman" cut her hair, used lipstick and rouge, and wore a dress that came up to her knees. She also took a job outside the home more often. New jobs were available to her as a secretary, a writer, or a newspaper reporter instead of the traditional teacher or maid. Financial independance brought her new freedom. No longer did young women have to stay home with their parents. They could live on their own.

An invention was most responsible for the freedom young people had in the 1920's - the automobile. During the early 1900's young men and women might walk to church or to a church picnic. But with the automobile a group could squeeze themselves into the car and drive 20 miles to a neighboring town for a dance or game, far from the watchful eyes of parents and neighbors.

A traffic jam in the early 1900's

The car had been invented nearly 30 years earlier, but it was not very reliable or very cheap to buy. In 1908, Henry Ford produced a practical car called the Model T. These cars were easy to fix and lightweight. This was important because many roads were not paved. Roads usually turned to mud in the rain. A Model T that was stuck in the mud could easily be pulled out. It was also a car Americans could afford. By 1916, thanks to an assembly line, the price was below $400. (The price of the earlier invention was about $2,000). The assembly-line production meant a long assembly line in which each worker did one simple task rather than a series of more difficult ones. It saved time and money.

Cars were not the only new inventions. Many new machines made housework easier. The electric iron, toaster, refrigerator, washing machine, and vacuum cleaner were invented in the 1920's. Yet, of all the inventions of the decade, the radio probably had the greatest effect. It gave Americans an inexpensive means of home entertainment.



General Electric presents
the first
All-steel
Refrigerator

A new small-family model
at the very low price of
$215

GENERAL ELECTRIC

An advertisment for a refrigerator, published in *Vanity Fair* magazine, 1929

The 1920's were also a time for heroes. Babe Ruth was the first great baseball player; Gertrude Ederle was the first American woman to swim across the English Channel; and Charles Lindbergh was the first person to fly across the Atlantic Ocean alone.

The "roaring" 1920's were considered a great time to be alive.

Magazine cover showing the "roaring" good times of the 1920's

People went out, had fun, and didn't seem to worry about the future. But like any period, the 1920's had serious problems. Some of these problems resulted from Prohibition. There were laws against making or selling alcoholic drinks, including beer, wine, whiskey, rum, gin, and other liquors. But people were determined to drink. They would meet at a "speakeasy" (a nightclub that served illegal drinks) to listen to jazz (music with a beat) or to dance the Charleston (a popular fast dance).

(Below left) dancing to the jazz beat, drawings by John Held, Jr., a noted artist of the 1920s

To get the liquor, club owners depended upon "bootleggers" to smuggle the liquor in from other countries or to make their own. These bootleggers were dishonest men who were governed by other violent men called "gangsters". The gangsters used force and violence to gain control of the liquor business. Organized crime is one result of Prohibition that still remains today.

Intolerance of others was also a continuing problem. Americans were frightened in the 1920's by the communist revolution in Russia. They decided immigrants could not be trusted. Congress, therefore, passed laws setting "quotas" (limits) on immigration. These quotas mostly affected those from eastern and central Europe. Another intolerant group that rose to power in the 1920's was the Ku Klux Klan. It used terror and violence to attack blacks, Jews, Catholics, and immigrants. The white-hooded members numbered 4.5 million by 1924, but by the end of the decade began to loose power. By the 1950's and 1960's, their violence would again reappear.

មេរៀនទី 12 ឆ្នាំ 1920's.

សង្គ្រាមលោកលើកទី១ ជាសម័យមួយដែលប្រជាជន អាមេរិកាំងជាច្រើនបាន[illegible] ។ បន្ទាប់ពីសង្គ្រាម [illegible] និងសម្ភារៈ[illegible] ។ [illegible] ។ [illegible] របស់គេ[illegible] ។

ស្ត្រីបានសិទ្ធិបោះឆ្នោត ។ សង្គ្រាមលោកលើកទី១បានធ្វើឲ្យមនុស្ស មានការផ្លាស់ប្តូរ [illegible] សិទ្ធិរបស់ស្ត្រីក្នុងការបោះឆ្នោត ។ [illegible] ។ [illegible] ។ ក្នុងឆ្នាំ 1920 ច្បាប់[illegible] 19 បាន [illegible] ស្ត្រីមានសិទ្ធិបោះឆ្នោត ។

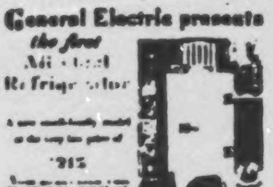
ការផ្លាស់ប្តូរមួយទៀត [illegible] ។ ក្នុងឆ្នាំ 1920 [illegible] ស្ត្រី[illegible] ដែលគេហៅថា " [illegible] " [illegible] «ស្ត្រីសម័យថ្មី» [illegible] ។ [illegible] ។ [illegible] ។

ការបង្កើតរបស់ថ្មី ដែល[illegible] ក្នុងឆ្នាំ 1920's គឺការបង្កើត — រថយន្ត [illegible] ឆ្នាំ 1920's [illegible]

[illegible] picnic [illegible] 20 miles [illegible] ។

ឡានត្រូវបានបង្កើតឡើង ៣០ ឆ្នាំមកហើយ ប៉ុន្តែវានៅតែជារបស់ប្រណិត សម្រាប់អ្នកមានតែប៉ុណ្ណោះ ។ នៅឆ្នាំ 1908 Henry Ford បានផលិតរថយន្តម៉ាក Model T ។ ឡានប្រភេទនេះក្រោយមកហៅថាឡានប្រជាប្រិយ ។ នេះជាការលើកដំបូង ដែលឡានត្រូវបានផលិតច្រើន ហើយតាមរយៈខ្សែសង្វាក់ផលិតកម្ម ដែលធ្វើការយ៉ាងលឿន ។ ឡាន Model T ដែលផលិតចេញពីរោងចក្ររបស់គាត់មានតម្លៃថោក ។ នេះជាឡានមួយដែលគេនិយម ។ នៅឆ្នាំ 1916 តម្លៃរបស់វាមានតែ ៤០០ ដុល្លារ (ឡានបង្កើតដំបូងមានតម្លៃប្រហែល ២០០០ ដុល្លារ ។ ការផលិតរបស់ Ford ធ្វើឲ្យមានការផ្លាស់ប្តូរ ដែលអ្នកការងារធ្វើការតែមួយមុខ ហើយធ្វើដដែលៗ ។ ដោយហេតុនេះ ទើបផលិតបានច្រើនលឿន ។

របស់ថ្មីៗដែលមានរបស់ប្រើប្រាស់ដែលបានបង្កើតនៅពេលនេះ គឺមានគ្រឿងប្រើប្រាស់អគ្គិសនី ដែលជួយសម្រួលកិច្ចការក្នុងផ្ទះ ដូចជា ម៉ាស៊ីនបោកខោអាវ ម៉ាស៊ីនបូមធូលី ទូទឹកកក ម៉ាស៊ីនបោកចាន ម៉ាស៊ីនដុតនំ ។ ទូទឹកកកបានបង្កើតឡើងក្នុងឆ្នាំ ១៩២០ ដែរ ។ ប៉ុន្តែ ការបង្កើតក្រោយនេះ ១០ ឆ្នាំទៀត ទើបមានម៉ាស៊ីនត្រជាក់ ដែលកម្លាំងកម្ដៅបានរក្សាទុកបានល្អ ហើយមានតម្លៃថោក ។



General Electric presents

the first

All-steel

Refrigerator

GENERAL ⊛ ELECTRIC

An advertisment for a refrigerator, published in Vanity Fair magazine, 1929 [illegible] 1920's [illegible] ។ Babe Ruth [illegible] Baseball ។ Gertrude Ederle [illegible] English Channel ([illegible]) [illegible] Charles Linbergh [illegible] Atlantic [illegible] ។

1920's [illegible] ។ [illegible] ។ [illegible] 1920's [illegible]

Magazine cover showing the "roaring" good times of the 1920's.

[illegible] ។ [illegible] "Speakeasy" ([illegible]) [illegible] ([illegible]) [illegible] Charleston ([illegible]) ។

(Below left) dancing to the jazz beat, drawings by John Held, Jr., a noted artist of the 1920s.

ដើម្បីឲ្យមានស្រាសំរាប់ផ្គត់ផ្គង់បានរបស់គេ [illegible] ជាមួយពួកអ្នកលក់ស្រាលួចលាក់ ដោយបាននាំស្រាចូលពីប្រទេសក្រៅ [illegible] ស្រាលួចលាក់ [illegible] ។ ពួកអ្នកលក់ស្រាមួយចំនួនស្រាលួចលាក់ [illegible] ។ ពួកនេះ [illegible] ពួកមនុស្ស [illegible] ។ ពួកអ្នកលក់ [illegible] របស់ខ្លួន ដើម្បី [illegible] ។ [illegible] ការហាមប្រាមស្រា [illegible] ហើយ [illegible] លក់ស្រាវិញ ។

ការមិនពេញចិត្តរបស់ក្រុមប្រជាជន ក៏បានធ្លាក់ទៅលើជនបរទេស ។ នៅឆ្នាំ 1920's ប្រជាជនអាមេរិកាំង [illegible] ប្រទេស Russia ។ [illegible] ។ [illegible] ច្បាប់ "quotas" (កំរិត) [illegible] ។ ច្បាប់ quotas [illegible] ។ [illegible] នៅឆ្នាំ 1920's គឺពួក KU KLUX KLAN. ។ [illegible] ។ [illegible] ឆ្នាំ 1924 ។ [illegible] (១០ ឆ្នាំ) [illegible] ឆ្នាំ 1950's និង 1960's [illegible] ។

LESSON THIRTEEN The Great Depression

"We lost everything. There just wasn't any money."

"It was a time of terrible suffering."

"Everyone was emotionally affected. We developed a fear of the future, which was hard to overcome."

These people were talking about the Great Depression. It was a period of hard times from 1929 until the late 1930's. Millions of Americans lost their homes and farms. They were too poor to pay their bills. People went hungry; some starved to death. People who put their savings in banks lost them because the banks failed. The people never got back their money. No federal welfare programs existed. No unemployment insurance or food stamps were available. The federal government did not aid the American people in any way.

On Tuesday, October 29, 1929, the big trouble began. Stock market prices had been at a record high. Because of their high price, the shares of stock did not sell. There were no buyers. Prices fell. When the shares finally sold at low prices, people worried. Low prices meant trouble for buyers who earlier had paid high prices for the stocks. They were afraid they would loose money. Now everyone wanted to sell before prices went lower. But no one wanted to buy. October 29,1929, was called "Black Tuesday." Prices dropped, billions of dollars were lost, and the stock marked crashed - on that one day.

The crash was terrible for business. People now had less money to spend, so businesses were selling less. There was no demand for new goods. Therefore, factories closed down. People lost their jobs. The United States was in a "depression" (a time when the economy fails to grow and many people are out of work).

Historians agree that there were causes or reasons for the Depression. They do not, however, agree on which of the following was the most important cause:

1. The prosperity of the 1920's was not shared by all. Farmers, blacks, and other minority groups were not earning nor sharing in the wealth.

2. After the crash in 1929, people with money were afraid to invest in the stock market again.

3. Too many people bought on credit, paying $1.00 down and $1.00 a month. When the Depression came, people couldn't make their monthly

payments and the companies couldn't get their money.

4. Banks sometimes took risks and loaned money to people who could not pay the banks back.

5. Better machines and a demand for products of all kinds created an overproduction of goods. But soon there were just too many goods. Production had to slow down. As a result, many people lost their jobs.

6. Farmers raised a lot of food during World War I to feed people in Europe and the soldiers. After the war ended, the demand for food was less. even though the farmers still produced a lot. As a result, the prices of their products went down because there was no longer a market for all their goods. However, prices for new machinery went up. Farmers had to borrow money to buy new machines or to plant crops. But they had little money and could not pay back their bank loans. Many lost their farms.

7. American businesses had sent goods and loaned money to European countries to help them after World War I. In 1931, the European economic system fell apart. Europe could not pay its debts to the United States. Also, European countries that had invested in our stock market took their money out of American banks.

Perhaps if only one of these problems had occurred, the United States could have recovered. But everything seemed to go wrong at once. At the worst period in the Depression, almost one of every four American workers was without a job.

មេរៀនទី 13. ការធ្លាក់ចុះដ៏ធំ.

“ [illegible] ប៉ុន្តែ [illegible] ” ។
“ ដីជាសម្បត្តិ [illegible] ”
“ ម្នាក់ៗ [illegible] យើងមាន [illegible]
[illegible] ” ។

អ្នកប្រវត្តិវិទូនិយាយថា ការធ្លាក់ចុះដ៏ធំ គឺជាពេលវេលាលំបាកមួយចាប់ពីឆ្នាំ 1929 រហូតដល់ឆ្នាំ 1930's ។ ប្រជាជនអាមេរិកជាច្រើន [illegible] បាត់បង់ផ្ទះសម្បែង និង [illegible] របស់គេ ។ [illegible] ប្រជាជនក្រីក្រឃ្លាន ស្ទើរតែស្លាប់ ។ ប្រជាជនដែលមានប្រាក់ផ្ញើនៅធនាគារ (Banks) បានបាត់បង់ប្រាក់របស់ [illegible] ដោយ [illegible] ។ គ្មាន [illegible] Food stamps ដែល [illegible] ។ [illegible] ប្រជាជន [illegible] ។

ការធ្លាក់ចុះដ៏ធំបានចាប់ផ្ដើមនៅថ្ងៃអង្គារទី ២៩ តុលា ឆ្នាំ 1929 របស់ [illegible] ។ [illegible] ការលក់ [illegible] ។ [illegible] ធ្លាក់ចុះវិញ ។ [illegible] ។ [illegible] ។ ពេលនោះ [illegible] ។ ថ្ងៃទី ២៩ តុលា 1929 គឺជាថ្ងៃ ដែលគេហៅថា “ ថ្ងៃអង្គារខ្មៅ = Black Tuesday ” គឺជាថ្ងៃ [illegible] ហើយ [illegible] ។

ការធ្លាក់ចុះ គឺជាការអាក្រក់បំផុត [illegible] ។ ប្រជាជនបាន [illegible] ។ [illegible] ហៅថា “ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ” (គឺជាពេលមួយ ដែល [illegible] ប្រជាជន [illegible] គ្មានការធ្វើ) ។

អ្នកប្រវត្តិ [illegible] បានការធ្លាក់ចុះ [illegible] ដែល [illegible]

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[illegible] ៖

1- ការរុងរឿងនៅឆ្នាំ 1920's [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] ឡើយ ។

2- បន្ទាប់ពីការធ្លាក់ចុះនៅឆ្នាំ 1929 មក [illegible]
[illegible] ([illegible]) [illegible]
[illegible] ឡើយ ។

3- [illegible]
[illegible] ។ [illegible]
(Depression) [illegible]
[illegible] ។

4- [illegible]
[illegible] ។

5- [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] ។ [illegible] ។ [illegible]
[illegible] ។

6- [illegible] សង្គ្រាមលោកលើកទី១
[illegible] ។ [illegible] 3

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] ឡើយ ។ [illegible]
[illegible] ។ [illegible]
[illegible] ។ [illegible]
[illegible] (Banks)
[illegible] ឡើយ ។ [illegible] ។

7- [illegible]
[illegible] សង្គ្រាមលោកលើកទី១
មក ។ នៅឆ្នាំ 1931 [illegible] បានធ្លាក់ចុះ [illegible]
[illegible] ឡើយ ។ [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] ។

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] ។ [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] ។

LESSON FOURTEEN The 1930's—Depression Years

If the 1920's were years of adventure and prosperity for many, the 1930's were unlike any other decade in American history. Newspapers printed stories of hunger riots (people fighting for free food), stealing, strikes, crime in the streets, and general unrest. There was even talk of revolution. Some feared that a dictator would take over.

Others lost friendships when friends just stopped seeing each other. Families broke apart. Young boys and girls whose families couldn't afford to feed them left home and wandered from town to town looking for work and for food. Thousands of people committed suicide. Homeless people used discarded boxes and scrap metal to make shacks. Old newspaper kept homeless sleepers warm on park benches.

When Franklin D. Roosevelt was elected president in 1932 he promised the American people a "new deal". He said government would be responsible for helping the people during hard times. He brought new people into the governemnt. These were college professors, smart business men and economists, and labor experts—the best minds available. Soon newspapers were calling Roosevelt's people the Brain Trust. They had two goals: first, to give some relief to the suffering brought on by the depression; second, to help farmers and businesses hurt by the depression.

The New Deal put people to work. Americans built new roads, schools, bridges, hospitals, and dams. Young men also worked in rural (farming) areas to help conserve land, forests, and water. Artists and writers were paid to paint and write. The government set up a system of payments to people too old to work or to people who were out of a job. This was part of the Social Security Act.

The New Deal also helped business people and farmers. The government asked businesses to set fair prices on goods and to set a limit on the amount of goods produced. This meant that companies would not produce more than could be sold.

The government paid farmers to plant less so food prices could rise. Farmers also were given more time to pay off loans. The banks were now lending money to help farmers keep their lands.

Not everyone, however, was in favor of the New Deal. Some thought it was wrong for the government to take such a large part in helping people, business, and agriculture. The economy improved at first, but toward the end of 1937, business began to fail again.

Life was hard in the 1930's but Americans helped each other when they could. Sometimes people held "rent" parties at which each guest pitched in a little money. The money would be used to pay the rent, and everyone would have a good time.

Nevertheless, the families that did stay together became closer. Because they had less money, people spent more time at home. They grew and canned their own food. They stopped using electricity. Instead of buying clothes and toys, people made them. For only one quarter (25¢) people could see two movies and a film about current events called a newsreel. Gangster films, westerns, and musicals were the most popular types of films during the thirties.

No one can really say when the depression finally ended. Some say 1937. Unemployment was down about 50%. Some argue that the depression ended in 1940 when business activity reached the 1937 level. Many economists feel it didn't end until 1942, after the United States entered World War II. Only in 1942, with millions of Americans in uniform and many more Americans in factories producing war materials, did great unemployment finally disappear.

One of the millions of unemployed, Detroit, 1930

មេរៀនទី 14. [illegible] 1920's [illegible]

[illegible] 1920's [illegible] 1920's [illegible] ([illegible]) [illegible] ([illegible]) [illegible] ([illegible]) [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Franklin D. Roosevelt [illegible] 1932 [illegible] " New Deal " [illegible] Roosevelt [illegible] Brain Trust ([illegible]) [illegible] (Depression) [illegible] (Depression) [illegible]

[illegible] " New Deal " [illegible]

- - -

- [illegible] ([illegible]) [illegible] ([illegible]) [illegible] (Social Security) [illegible]

[illegible] "New Deal" [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] New Deal ([illegible]) [illegible] 1937 [illegible]

[illegible] 1930's. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 25 [illegible] ([illegible]) [illegible] (1960's) [illegible]

[illegible] (Depression) [illegible] 1937 [illegible] 50% [illegible] 1940 [illegible] 1937 [illegible] (Economists) [illegible] 1942 [illegible] 1942 [illegible]

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LESSON 15 World War II--The Beginning (1939-1945)

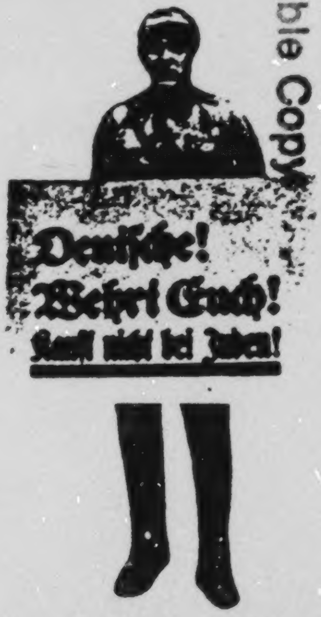
The Great Depression of the 1930's, which created so many problems for Americans, was also felt worldwide. It brought unemployment and suffering to Europe and Asian countries, too.

In Japan, leaders began to dream of a large empire as a solution to their problems. They wished to expand Japanese power throughout Asia. In Germany, people supported Adolph Hitler, a leader who, they thought, would help their nation. He brought hatred instead.

Adolf Hitler

Hitler created (or founded) the Nazi Party in the 1930's. He called the German people a superior or "master race." He believed only they deserved to rule the world. In 1933, Hitler and the Nazis were elected to lead Germany. Hitler made himself Germany's dictator. A dictator is one who rules by force. The Nazis also began to punish anyone whose race, religion, or politics they did not like. Jews suffered the most. Their synagogues (churches) were burned. They were forbidden to work at certain jobs or to live in certain areas. When out on the street, Jews had to wear a yellow star shaped like this, ✡ so they could be easily identified.

Anyone that Hitler considered an enemy was put into huge prisons called concentration camps. Those who were strong enough were forced to work as slaves. Those too weak to work were killed soon after they arrived.


Deutsche!
Wehrt Euch!
Kauft nicht bei Juden!

An anti-Jewish sign carried by a Nazi youth in Germany, late 1930s

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About six million Jews died in these concentration camps. This is known as the Holocaust. The word "holocaust" means a very terrible event. It was the first time in history an organized plan was carried out to kill so many of one race or religion.

In Asia, too, a military group came to power in Japan. They also believed in the importance of ruling over other nations. They wanted to conquer areas of the world in order to obtain raw materials for manufacturing. They wanted to take control of sections of Asia and islands in the Pacific Ocean.

Italy was another country that was ruled by a dictator. A man named Benito Mussolini talked, too, about the glory of the Roman Empire. He wanted to make Italy a ruling nation. Germany, Japan, and Italy formed an alliance called the Axis. These three countries would help each other in the event of war.

Japan was the first to use military might. The Japanese army invaded Manchuria in 1931. In 1935 Italy invaded parts of Africa. On September 1, 1939, Germany invaded Poland. Great Britain and France agreed, however, to help Poland if Germany attacked. On September 3, 1939, they declared war on Germany.

Poland fell in three weeks. The Germans used a new tactic called "blitzkrieg", or lightening war. Fast-moving tanks and planes focused their attacks on one area until resistance was stopped. It happened so quickly that France and Great Britain didn't have time to come to Poland's aid.

Benito Mussolini speaking to troops about to fight in Ethiopia, 1935

In the spring of 1940, Germany took control of Denmark, Norway, Belgium and France. Soon Great Britain (or England) stood alone against the Nazis. Hitler's plan was to break the spirit of the British people by constantly bombing cities, railroads, and factories all night long. Then Germany would cross the English Channel from France, invade England, and take control. But the British Royal Air Force shot down too many German planes. Hitler couldn't afford to lose his air power. The battle of Britain was the first victory for the Allies (England and France).

In June, 1941, Germany invaded the Soviet Union (Russia). But the Germans were not able to conquer the huge Soviet nation. Russia was now very angry because it had signed a treaty with Germany in 1939, saying the two countries would not fight with each other. Because of this invasion, the Russians joined forces with the Allies, France and England. In November 1942, the Russian troops stopped the German advance and began pushing them back toward Germany.

TIME LINE

1920		
	1922	Benito Mussolini takes power in Italy
	1922–1923	Inflation causes trouble in Germany
1925		
	1929	Start of Great Depression
1930		
	1931–1932	Japan takes over Manchuria
	1933	Hitler comes to power in Germany
1935	1935	Mussolini takes Ethiopia
	1936	Hitler places troops in the Rhineland
	1937	Japan begins war in China
	1938	Germany takes over Austria and the Sudetenland
	1939	Hitler's troops run over Poland, starting World War II
1940	1940	Japan joins Axis, attacks French and English colonies in Southeast Asia Germany defeats France
	1940–1941	Battle of Britain
	1941	Germany invades Russia Japanese attack American Navy at Pearl Harbor, pulling the United States into the war
1945	1945	World War II ends

German Jews, forced by the Nazis to wear the Star of David, 1930s

មេរៀនទី 15. សង្គ្រាមលោកលើកទី ២ [illegible] (១៩៣៩-១៩៤៥)

ការធ្លាក់ចុះដ៏ធំ (great depression) នៅឆ្នាំ 1930's បង្កើតបញ្ហា [illegible] ។

[illegible] ។ [illegible] ។ នៅ Germany [illegible] Hitler [illegible] Hitler [illegible] ។

Adolf Hitler

Hitler [illegible] Nazi នៅឆ្នាំ 1930's ។ [illegible] Germany [illegible] " [illegible] " ។ [illegible] ។ នៅឆ្នាំ 1933 Hitler និងបក្ស Nazi [illegible] Germany ។ Hitler [illegible] Germany [illegible] ។ [illegible] ។ ពួក Nazis [illegible] Nazis [illegible] ។ [illegible] Jews [illegible] ។

Deutsche!
Wehrt Euch!

An anti-Jewish sign carried by a Nazi youth in Germany, late 1930s [illegible] Jews [illegible] ✡ [illegible] ។

[illegible] Hitler [illegible] ។ [illegible] Jews [illegible] (Holocaust) ។ [illegible] Holocaust [illegible] ។ [illegible] ៦ [illegible] ។

[illegible] ។ [illegible] ។ [illegible] ។

[illegible] Benito Mussolini ។ Mussolini [illegible] ។ [illegible] ។ Germany [illegible] Axis ។ [illegible] ។

Benito Mussolini speaking to troops about to fight in Ethiopia, 1935

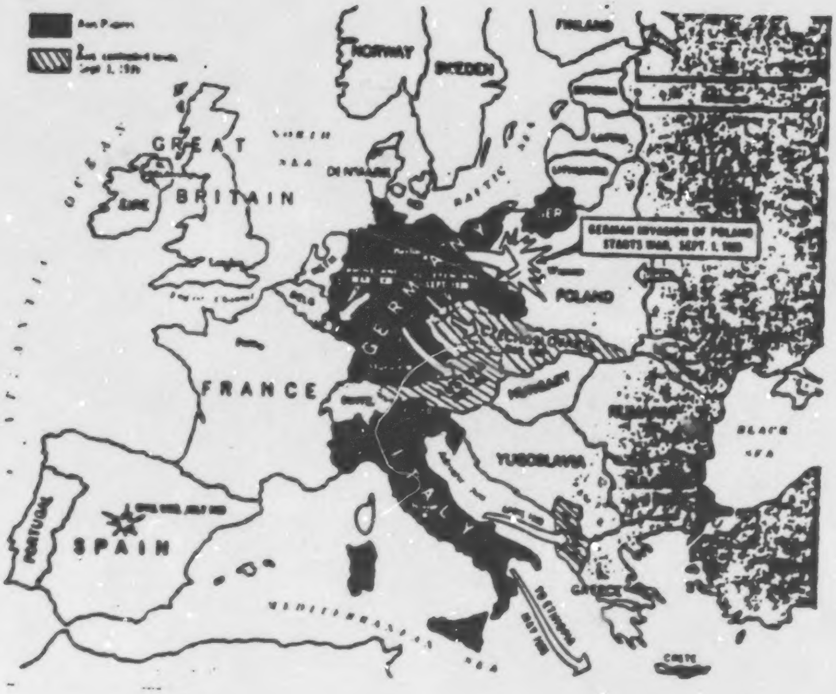
[illegible] ។ [illegible] Manchuria [illegible] 1931. ។ [illegible] 1935 [illegible] ។ [illegible] ១ [illegible] 1939 Germany [illegible] ។ [illegible] Germany [illegible] ។ [illegible]

ឆ្នាំ 1939 [illegible] Germany ។

[illegible] Germany [illegible] ។ ពួក Germans [illegible] (Blitzkring) [illegible] (Lightening war) ។ [illegible] ។

[illegible] (Spring) [illegible] Germany [illegible] Denmark, Norway, Belgium និង France ។ [illegible] (England) [illegible] Nazis ។ [illegible] Hitler [illegible] ។ [illegible] Germany [illegible] English Channel [illegible] ។ [illegible] German [illegible] ។ Hitler [illegible] ។ [illegible] (England និង [illegible]) ។

[illegible] 1941 Germany [illegible] (Russia) [illegible] Germans [illegible] ។ Russia [illegible] Russia [illegible] Germany [illegible] 1939 [illegible] ។ [illegible] Russia [illegible] ។ [illegible] 1942 [illegible] Russia [illegible] German [illegible] Germany ។


NORWAY
SWEDEN
FINLAND
GREAT BRITAIN
EIRE
NORTH SEA
DENMARK
BALTIC SEA
GERMANY
GERMAN INVASION OF POLAND STARTS WAR, SEPT. 1, 1939
POLAND
FRANCE
HUNGARY
YUGOSLAVIA
ITALY
SPAIN
PORTUGAL
BLACK SEA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
GREECE
CRETE

TIME LINE

[illegible]

1920

1922 Benito Mussolini [illegible].

1922 Benito Mussolini takes power in Italy

1922–1923 Inflation causes trouble in Germany

1922–1923 [illegible] ([illegible]) [illegible] Germany

1925

German Jews, forced by the Nazis to wear the Star of David, 1930s

Germans [illegible] Jews [illegible] David, 1930's.

1929 Start of Great Depression

1929 [illegible]

1930

1931–1932 Japan takes over Manchuria

1931–1932 [illegible] Manchuria

1933 Hitler comes to power in Germany

1933 Hitler [illegible] Germany

1935

1935 Mussolini takes Ethiopia

1935 Mussolini [illegible] Ethiopia

1936 Hitler places troops in the Rhineland

1936 Hitler [illegible] Rhineland

1937 Japan begins war in China → 1937 [illegible].

1938 Germany takes over Austria and the Sudetenland

1938 Germany [illegible] Austria [illegible] Sudetenland.

1939 Hitler's troops run over Poland, starting World War II

1939 [illegible] Hitler [illegible] Poland [illegible]

1940

1940 Japan joins Axis, attacks French and English colonies in Southeast Asia → 1940 [illegible] AXIS [illegible]

Germany defeats France

Germany [illegible]

1940–1941 Battle of Britain

1940–1941 [illegible].

1941 Germany invades Russia 1941 Germany [illegible] Russia.

Japanese attack American Navy at Pearl Harbor, pulling the United States into the war [illegible] Pearl Harb [illegible].

1945

1945 World War II ends

1945 [illegible].

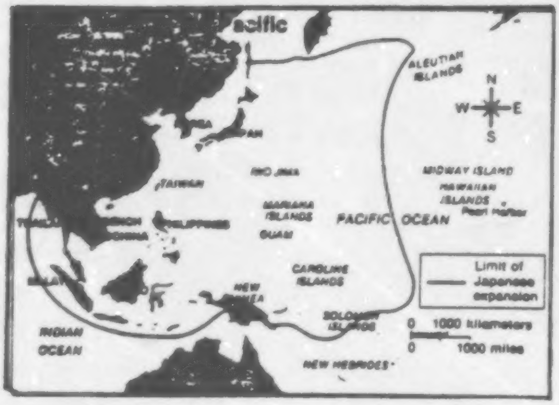
LESSON SIXTEEN World War II--A Global War

When the war broke out in Europe, most Americans favored the Allies--France and Britain. But the United States did not want to be involved in any war. America did, however, send food, clothing, and war materials to Britain. The United States also aided the Chinese fighting against Japan. After Germany attacked the Soviet Union, American began to send aid to Russia, too.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt realized in 1940 that one day soon the United States might have to fight. The army began drafting soldiers. The navy was strengthened. More planes were built. Warships of the United States Pacific Fleet were based at Pearl Harbor in Hawaii. On Sunday, December 7, 1941, Japanese warplanes bombed the Amercan fighting ships and killed more than 2,000 people. By attacking Pearl Harbor, Japan hoped to stop the United States from interfering in the Japanese plan to control Southeast Asia.

Americans were angered and surprised. Congress declared war on December 8, 1941, and the United States entered the battle against Germany, Italy, and Japan. In June, 1942, Japanese and American navies fought a huge battle off Midway Island in the Pacific. The victory by the United States ended any threat of a Japanese attack on the mainland of the United States. But Japan was far from being beaten. Japan had invaded and held many Pacific islands and countries. It had captured the Philippines and Guam. Japan went on to seize Burma, Malaya, and the Dutch East Indies. One of the most costly battles was the fight for Iwo Jima. Almost 4,200 Americans and more than 20,000 enemy troops died there before the Americans won. It took three years for the United States to push the Japanese back to Japan.

By 1942, Germany and Italy controlled most of Europe. But in 1943, the Allies invaded Italy. The Italian government surrendered within two months. Germany, however, continued to fight.



Meanwhile, the Allies were preparing a big invasion of France. A giant fleet of 600 warships and 4,000 smaller boats carried 176,000 Allied soldiers across the rough seas of the English Channel to the shores of

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France. The day for this invasion was called D-Day; the invasion itself was known as "Operation Overlord". In the early dawn hours of June 6, 1944, the Allies fought their way onto the beaches. By nightfall the Allies were in France.

D-Day was the beginning of the end for Germany. Four months later, France and Belgium were freed of German control. Then the battle for Germany began. Americans, marching from the west, and Soviet forces, moving from the east, linked together at the Elbe River in April 1945. By May, 1945, Germany surrendered.

Back in the United States, the country was shocked when President Roosevelt died in April 1945. His successor, Harry S. Truman, had a tough decision to make. Scientists had developed a new weapon called the atomic bomb (or A-bomb). One bomb had the force of thousands of tons of explosives. Should the United States drop the bomb on Japan to shorten the war? Surely then the Japanese would surrender, but thousands of civilians would be killed. Or should President Truman decide to have the American troops invade Japan? Some advisors claimed one million soldiers would die if we attempted such an invasion.

Truman decided to use the A-bomb. On August 6, 1945, the bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, Japan. Most of the city was destroyed. At least 75,000 were killed instantly; thousands of others died soon after. But Japan did not surrender. Another bomb was dropped on Nagasaki. On August 14, 1945, the Japanese finally surrendered. World War II was over.

An atomic bomb explosion

មេរៀនទី 16. សង្គ្រាមលោកលើកទីពីរ - សង្គ្រាម[illegible]

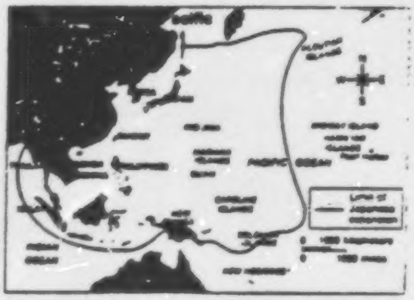
ពេលសង្គ្រាមផ្ទុះនៅអឺរ៉ុប ប្រជាជនអាមេរិកាំងភាគច្រើនមានគោលសំរេចចិត្តចង់ជៀសវាងសង្គ្រាម [illegible] - មិនចង់ពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងសង្គ្រាម ។ ប៉ុន្តែសហរដ្ឋ [illegible] សង្គ្រាម [illegible] ។ អាមេរិកាំង [illegible] បញ្ជូន [illegible] និងសម្ភារៈសង្គ្រាមទៅប្រទេសអង់គ្លេស ។ សហរដ្ឋបានជួយប្រទេសដទៃក្នុងការវាយតប [illegible] ។ បន្ទាប់ពី Germany វាយប្រហារសហភាពសូវៀតរួច សហរដ្ឋបានចាប់ផ្តើមបញ្ជូនជំនួយទៅប្រទេស Russia ។

លោកប្រធានាធិបតី Franklin D. Roosevelt បាន [illegible] ឆ្នោតជាថ្មីម្តងទៀតនៅឆ្នាំ 1940 នេះ សហរដ្ឋនឹង [illegible] សង្គ្រាម [illegible] ។ [illegible] ចាប់ផ្តើម [illegible] និងការ [illegible] ក្នុងពេលនោះ [illegible] បញ្ជូន [illegible] ទៀត ។ ក្នុងពេល [illegible] សហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក [illegible] Pearl Harbor ក្នុងកោះហាវ៉ៃ ។ នៅថ្ងៃទី 7 ធ្នូ ឆ្នាំ 1941 ក្នុងពេលនោះជប៉ុនបានទម្លាក់គ្រាប់បែកលើកប៉ាល់ចំបាំងអាមេរិកាំង បណ្តាលឲ្យមនុស្សស្លាប់ [illegible] ច្រើនជាង 2000 នាក់ ។ ដោយសារការវាយប្រហារនៅ Pearl Harbor ហើយ ជប៉ុនសង្ឃឹមថា [illegible] សហរដ្ឋ [illegible] ទៀតឡើយ ។

អាមេរិកាំង [illegible] ។ សហរដ្ឋប្រកាសសង្គ្រាមនៅថ្ងៃ 8 ធ្នូ 1941 ហើយក៏ប្រកាសសង្គ្រាមជាមួយនឹង Germany, Italy និងជប៉ុន ។ ក្នុងខែមិថុនា 1942 [illegible] ជប៉ុននិងអាមេរិកាំង [illegible] កោះ Midway Island ក្នុងមហាសមុទ្រ [illegible] ។ [illegible] សហរដ្ឋ [illegible] ជប៉ុន [illegible] សហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក ។ ប៉ុន្តែជប៉ុន [illegible] ។ ជប៉ុន [illegible] កោះ [illegible] ។ ជប៉ុន [illegible] Philippines និងកោះ Guam ។ ជប៉ុន [illegible] Dutch East Indies [illegible] ។ [illegible] Iwo Jima ។ [illegible]

នាក់ និង [illegible] ច្រើនជាង 20,000 នាក់ [illegible] ។ សហរដ្ឋ [illegible] ឆ្នាំ [illegible] ជប៉ុន [illegible] ។

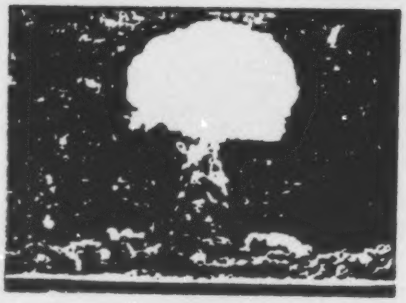
នៅឆ្នាំ 1942 Germany និងអ៊ីតាលី [illegible] ។ ប៉ុន្តែ ឆ្នាំ 1943 ពួកសម្ព័ន្ធមិត្តបានវាយលុកចូលប្រទេសអ៊ីតាលី ។ [illegible] ចុះចាញ់ ។ តែ Germany នៅតែ [illegible] ប្រយុទ្ធទៀត ។



នៅពេលត្រៀមខ្លួនរួចរាល់ ពួកសម្ព័ន្ធមិត្តក៏ចេញដំណើរវាយលុកចូលប្រទេសបារាំង ។ [illegible] ដែលមានកប៉ាល់ចំនួន 600 និងកប៉ាល់តូចៗចំនួន 4,000 គ្រឿង ដឹកទ័ពសម្ព័ន្ធមិត្តចំនួន 176,000 នាក់ឆ្លងកាត់សមុទ្រ English Channel ដើម្បីទៅវាយចូលប្រទេសបារាំង ។ ថ្ងៃវាយលុកនេះគេហៅថា D-Day ។ ការវាយលុកនេះមានឈ្មោះថា "ប្រតិបត្តិការ [illegible] = Operation Overlord" ។ នៅព្រឹកថ្ងៃទី 6 មិថុនា 1944 ពួកទ័ពសម្ព័ន្ធមិត្តវាយបំបែក [illegible] ប្រទេសបារាំងទាំងមូល ។

D-Day ជាថ្ងៃចាប់ផ្ដើមការបរាជ័យរបស់ Germany ។ ពួកទ័ព [illegible] បានប្រទេសបារាំង, Belgium រួចពីការត្រួតត្រារបស់ German ។ បន្ទាប់មក ការវាយចូលប្រទេស Germany ក៏បានចាប់ផ្ដើម ។ ទ័ព [illegible] ហើយ [illegible] ទន្លេ Elbe ក្នុងខែមេសា 1945 ។ ក្នុងខែឧសភា 1945 Germany ក៏ចុះចាញ់ ។

ការបញ្ចប់សង្គ្រាម [illegible] ប្រធានាធិបតី Roosevelt បានទទួលមរណភាព (ស្លាប់) នៅខែមេសា 1945 ។ អ្នកបន្តដំណែងរបស់លោក គឺលោក Harry S. Truman ។ [illegible] គ្រាប់បែកបរមាណូ (ឬ A. bomb) ។ គ្រាប់បែកមួយគ្រាប់ [illegible] នាក់ ។ [illegible] គ្រាប់បែក [illegible] ដើម្បីបញ្ចប់សង្គ្រាម [illegible]? [illegible] ប៉ុន្តែ [illegible] Truman [illegible]? ។ [illegible]



An atomic bomb explosion

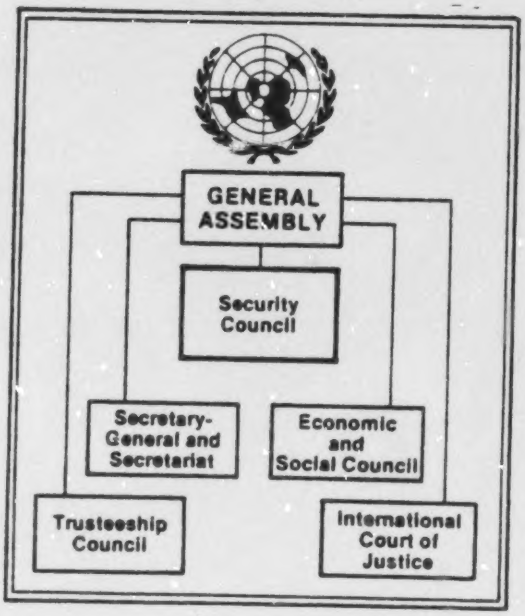
ស្លាប់ [illegible]
លោក Truman [illegible]
[illegible] A-bomb ។ នៅ
ថ្ងៃទី 6 ខែសីហា 1945 [illegible]
[illegible] Hiroshima
[illegible] ។ [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] 75,000 នាក់
[illegible]
[illegible] ។ [illegible]
[illegible] Nagasaki ។ [illegible]
14 ខែសីហា 1945 ។ [illegible] ។

LESSON SEVENTEEN The United Nations

World War II changed the balance of world power. The Soviet Union and the United States became the leading powers, but they were often in conflict over the spread of communism. The oceans separating the United States from Europe and Asia no longer protected a country against modern warfare. Perhaps an international organization was needed to help prevent a third world war--one that could be fought with atomic weapons.

In April 1945, representatives of many nations met in San Francisco. They formed a United Nations (UN), which includes now about 140 countries. Its permanent home is in New York City. The chart below shows the basic organization.

The central unit is the General Assembly. Each member is represented in the General Assembly with one vote. This group debates world problems and sometimes refers action to the Security Council. The General Assembly can act in time of crisis if the Security Council does not.


GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Security Council
Secretary-General and Secretariat
Economic and Social Council
Trusteeship Council
International Court of Justice

The Security Council has fifteen (15) members. Five are permanent - the United States, the Soviet Union, France, Britain, and China. The other ten seats are filled by other UN member nations for a period of two (2) years. Their main job is keeping world peace. It examines disputes, suggests settlements, and determines UN action in a crisis situation. Such matters of procedure can be approved by a majority of nine of the fifteen nations. Whether or not a country would go to war must be approved by all fifteen nations. Each of the five permanent members has the power to veto actions or decisions.

The four other main UN divisions are responsible to the General Assembly.

The Trusteeship Council helps prepare former colonies for independence.

The International Court of Justice settles legal disputes among nations. It can appeal to the Security Council for enforcement of its decisions.

The Economic and Social Council works to improve economic and social conditions around the world.

The Secretariat is responsible for the daily running of the UN.

In addition to working for peace, the UN has aided developing nations by helping farmers in poor countries grow more food. Another group within the UN, the World Health Organization, has practically eliminated such diseases as malaria and small pox. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has aided poor children in many countries. The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has made studies of the weather, the oceans, and the atmosphere.

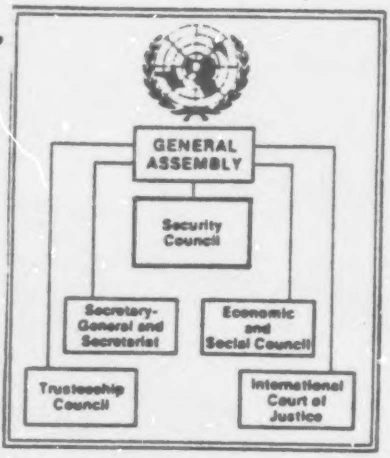
The UN has not accomplished all its goals, but it has prevented war in some trouble spots.

មេរៀនទី 17. សហប្រជាជាតិ.

សង្គ្រាមលោកលើកទីពីរ បាននាំ[illegible]កំលាំងទាំងពិភពលោក ។ សហភាពសូវៀត និងសហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក បាន[illegible]កំលាំងកើនឡើង ប៉ុន្តែ ប្រទេសទាំងពីរនេះ [illegible] ដោយហេតុនេះ [illegible] ។ [illegible] សហរដ្ឋ[illegible] [illegible] ។ [illegible] [illegible] សង្គ្រាមលោកលើកទី ៣ [illegible] [illegible] ។

ក្នុងខែមេសា 1945 តំណាងប្រទេស[illegible]បានប្រជុំគ្នានៅទីក្រុង San Francisco ។ [illegible]បង្កើតអង្គការសហប្រជាជាតិ ហៅថា (UN) ។ ឥឡូវមានប្រទេសចំនួន 140 ជាសមាជិក ។ ទីស្នាក់ការកណ្តាល[illegible] New York ។ [illegible] ។

ក្រុម[illegible]មហាសភា (General Assembly) ។ សមាជិកម្នាក់ៗ មាន[illegible]មួយ[illegible]មហាសភា ។ [illegible] ។ [illegible] ។ [illegible] ។


GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Security Council
Secretary-General and Secretariat
Economic and Social Council
Trusteeship Council
International Court of Justice

ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាសន្តិសុខមានសមាជិកចំនួន 15 ។ ប្រទេស 5 ជាសមាជិកអចិន្ត្រៃយ៍ គឺ សហរដ្ឋ សហភាពសូវៀត បារាំង អង់គ្លេស និង ចិន ។ ហើយ ១០ ផ្សេងទៀត[illegible] របស់សហប្រជាជាតិ (UN) [illegible] ។ [illegible] ។ [illegible]

[illegible] ក្រោយ[illegible]
របស់ UN [illegible] ។ [illegible]
[illegible] ទី ១ [illegible] ។ [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] ។

[illegible] ៤ [illegible] អង្គការសហប្រជាជាតិ [illegible]
[illegible] ។

- [illegible] [illegible] ។

- [illegible] [illegible] ។ [illegible] ។

- [illegible] [illegible] ។

- [illegible] [illegible] សហប្រជាជាតិ [illegible] ។

[illegible] សហប្រជាជាតិ [illegible]
[illegible] ។ [illegible] សហប្រជាជាតិ [illegible]
[illegible] ។
[illegible] អង្គការសហប្រជាជាតិ (UNICEF) [illegible]
[illegible] ។ អង្គការ[illegible] សហ
ប្រជាជាតិ [illegible] ។

[illegible] ។

LESSON EIGHTEEN Postwar America 1945-1960

The years between 1945 and 1960 were good for many Americans; for others life was not perfect.

After World War II, the United States was the wealthiest and most powerful nation in the world. In the 1950's it enjoyed the greatest economic growth of its history. The reason for this fast-growing economy was the shift in production from wartime to peace. It was true that during the war Americans had jobs, but there was little to buy. Now they wanted to go out and buy and buy and buy -- most everything they saw. People bought new houses, cars, furniture, appliances, and clothing. Factory owners then needed more workers to meet this demand, which created more jobs. By 1960, 94 percent of the Americans who wanted a job had one.

Like the economy, the birth rate also increased. This "baby boom" began when World War II ended in 1945. People settled down to raise families. Many believed the world finally would be at peace. They felt they could support their children in such a growing economy. As a result of this "baby boom", young people made up a large part of the American population in the 1950's and 1960's. These young people had a lot in common. They remembered the fear and threat of war. They began to question some basic American values. Instead of wealth and power, they valued peace, love, and freedom to do as they chose. They were excited by a new kind of music called "rock and roll". They were forbidden in many schools to wear bluejeans. Ninety (90) percent of their families had television sets. And the dream of most of the high school students in the 1950's was to find a good job, to get married, and to live in a nice house.

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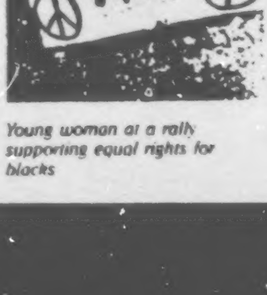
Racial segregation (separating people because of race) in the armed forces ended. Black athletes were at last admitted to professional sports. State laws calling for separate schools for whites and blacks were declared unconstitutional.

Nevertheless, blacks, Hispanics, and women all found job choices to be limited. Much poverty remained. School desegregation (doing away with separate schools for blacks) moved slowly. Many Americans worried a great deal about

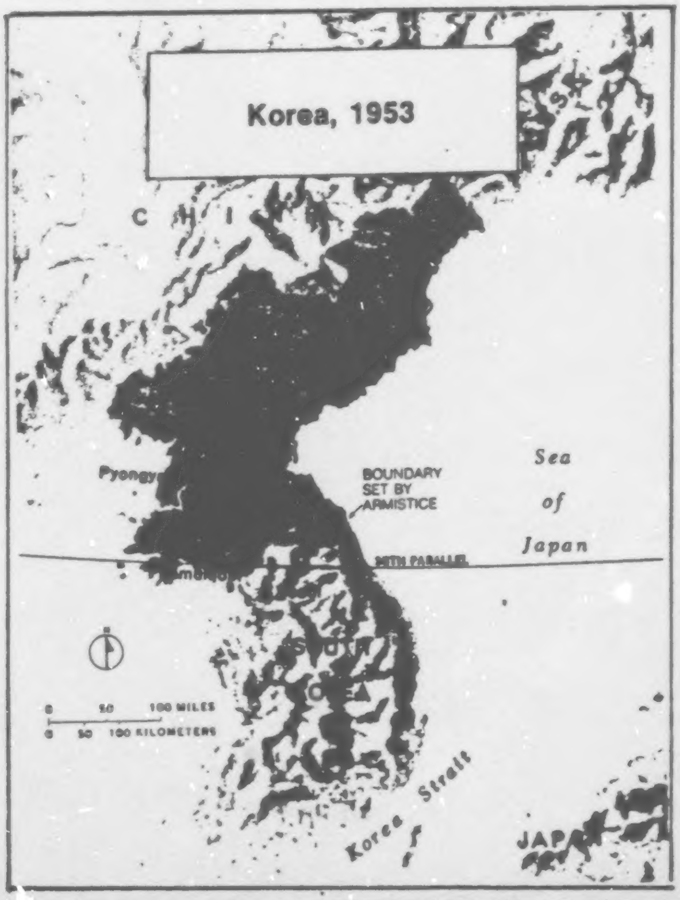


Young woman at a rally supporting equal rights for blacks communists being in their government. But they all hoped the world would be at peace. Instead, the United States was soon facing a new enemy---it's wartime ally, the Soviet Union.

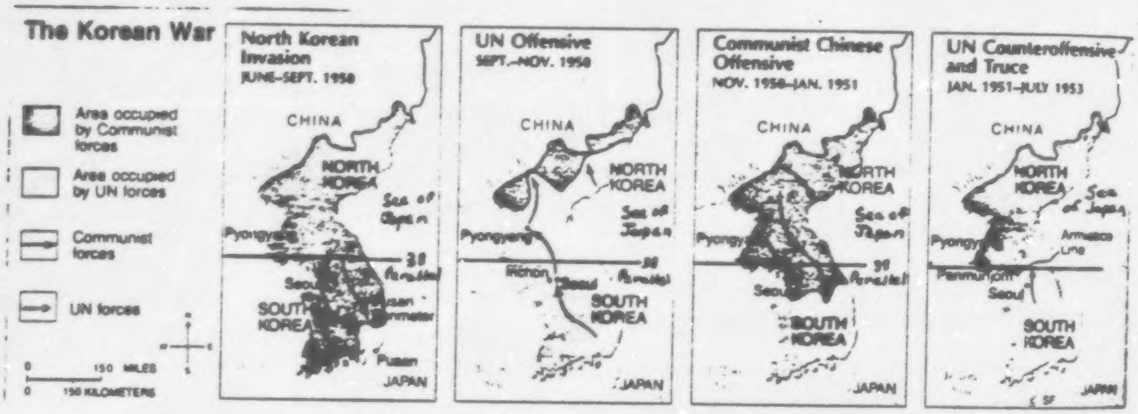
Americans believed that the Soviet way of life and the Soviet efforts to control other countries robbed people of their basic freedom. Russia was a threat to peace. Their way of life, called communism, provided for group ownership of all land, buildings, and businesses. Government leaders decided how all things would be used and who would use them. The leaders of the communist government also decided where people lived, worked, and went to school. They also decided what information got printed in books and newspapers. After World War II, Soviet leaders tried to spread communism to other countries, but the United States opposed it.

This opposition was strong in Asia. At the end of the war, Korea was divided. Soviet troops were in the north; American troops occupied the south. A communist governemnt was set up in North Korea. In South Korea an anti-communist government was in power. But on June 25, 1950, North Koreans invaded South Korea, capturing most of the country in a few weeks.

The United Nations voted to send troops to stop the North Korean's attack. During the summer months of 1951, neither side was winning. For the next two long years, soldiers battled each other brutally. They won and lost the same muddy hills near the 38th parallel. Fifty-four thousand (54,000) American lives were lost. Soldiers from fifteen (15) other nations joined the South Koreans. The Chinese joined the North Koreans. Finally, the United Nations (U.N.) forces succeeded in forcing the North Koreans and Chinese back across the border.



Yet, for many young people in the 1950's the future seemed bright. They were ready to live the American dream. But in the 50's it was a dream not open to everyone. Life was still not perfect.

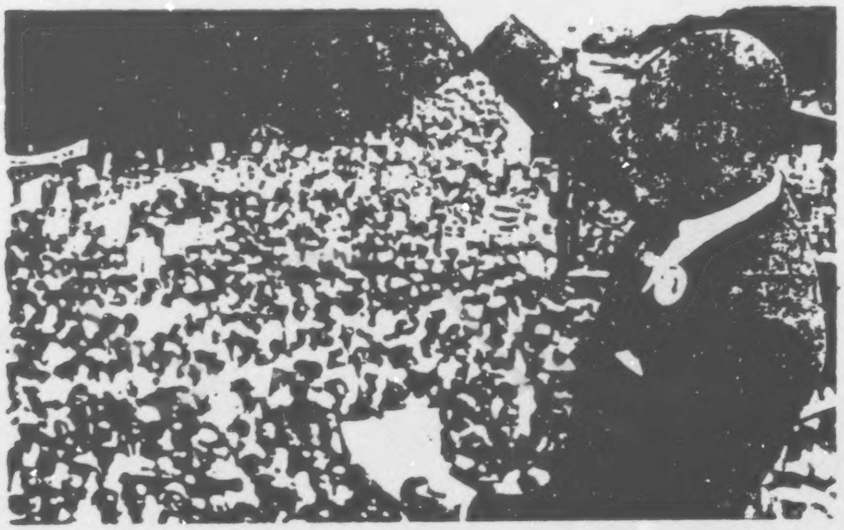


The Korean War

were finally given new opportunities in education, in housing, and in employment. In 1964, Congress passed the Civil Rights Act, which guaranteed equal rights to blacks. The first black Supreme Court Justice, Thurgood Marshall, was appointed in 1967. Women now were also seen as people with skills, strengths, and talents. An entire new frontier--space--opened to people who wanted to explore it. In 1969, The Apollo II mission in space achieved an historic goal: Americans became the first people to walk on the moon.

These years, therefore, were filled with tragedy and hope. Dr. Martin Luther King, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize for civil rights work was assassinated in 1968. Americans continued to re-examine their values.

Dr Martin Luther King, Jr speaking at a civil rights march in Washington, D.C. in 1963



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We were fighting a war that many critics found unwinnable and self-serving. Yet, when the Watergate scandal developed in 1972, the American government was strong enough to find its own faults and to try to solve its own problems.

After Nixon's re-election in 1972, a scandal destroyed his ability to govern. A scandal is a situation that shocks and offends people. This scandal began during the 1972 presidential election campaign. Men were caught breaking into the office of the Democratic party. They were looking for information that they could use against the Democrats in the election. These offices were at the Watergate Apartments in Washington D.C.

មេរៀនទី 18. [illegible] 1945-1960

[illegible] 1945-1960 [illegible] ។

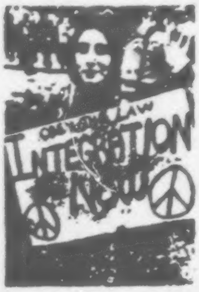
[illegible] ។ ក្នុងឆ្នាំ 1950's [illegible] ។ [illegible] ។ [illegible] ។ [illegible] ... [illegible] ។ [illegible] ។ [illegible] ។ ក្នុងឆ្នាំ 1960 [illegible] 94 [illegible] ។

[illegible] ។ [illegible] ឆ្នាំ 1945 ។ [illegible] ។ [illegible] ។ [illegible] ឆ្នាំ 1950's និង 1960's ។ [illegible] និង [illegible] ។ [illegible] ។ [illegible] "Rock and Roll" ។

[illegible] Bluejeans ។ [illegible] ។ [illegible] 1950's [illegible] ។

[illegible] ([illegible]) [illegible] ។ [illegible] (athletes) [illegible] ។ [illegible] ។

[illegible] Hispanics [illegible] ។ [illegible]



Young women at a rally supporting equal rights for blacks

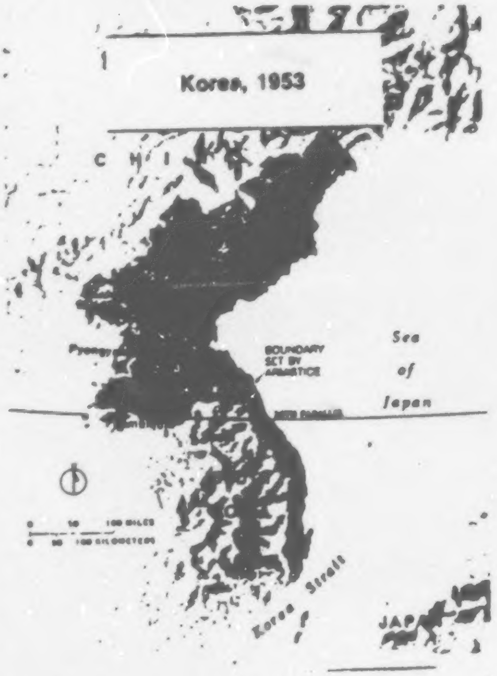
[illegible]

[illegible] ។ [illegible] ។ [illegible] ។ [illegible] ។ [illegible] ។

[illegible] ។

[illegible] ។ [illegible] ។ [illegible] ។ [illegible] ។ [illegible] ។ ប៉ុន្តែនៅថ្ងៃទី ២៥ មិថុនា ឆ្នាំ ១៩៥០ [illegible] ។

[illegible] 38 ។ [illegible] 54,000 នាក់ [illegible] ។ [illegible] ។ [illegible] ។ [illegible] (UN) [illegible] ។


Korea, 1953

[illegible] ឆ្នាំ 1950's [illegible] ។ [illegible] 50's [illegible] ។ [illegible] ។

LESSON NINETEEN From Kennedy's "New Frontier" to Watergate 1960-1974

The period between 1960-1974 was a difficult time in American history. Blacks, Puerto Ricans, Mexican Americans and Asian Americans fought for equality and preservation of their cultures. There were also protest movements: black civil rights, antiwar, and women's rights. Many government policies were questioned and people were criticized. Often it seemed that the United States was divided into two groups. One group believed America was still great and its policies basically right. The other group felt many things needed improvement. It criticized the United States for discrimination against minorities. It also found fault with our country's involvement in the Vietnam war.

President John F. Kennedy, newly elected in 1960, offered hopeful suggestions for his "New Frontier" government. But by 1974, many of these hopes were gone. Kennedy himself was assassinated in November 1963 in Dallas, Texas. Furthermore, America found itself in a war in Southeast Asia. Also during these fourteen years, 1960-1974, we experienced racial violence - fighting between races because of a feeling of being better than the other. And, for the first time in history, a president named Richard M. Nixon was forced to resign from office or face impeachment.

John F Kennedy and his wife Jacqueline Kennedy campaigning in New York City in 1960

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But even though these years were difficult, they were often exciting. They were prosperous; our economy was growing. Superior technology brought many Americans a high standard of living. Minority Americans

It became clear that Republican officials from the White House had organized the break-in. President Nixon had tried to cover up this illegal act by holding back evidence from investigators. In order to avoid being impeached by Congress, Richard Nixon left office on August 9, 1984. He was the first President to resign.

Another problem beginning in the 60's was that of finding oil. After World War II, oil was scarce. We turned to foreign sources for our supply because their prices were low. But in 1960 the oil-producing countries banded together, forming OPEC, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. They explained that they had only limited supplies of oil; someday their oil would run out. As a result, they raised their prices. In 1972, our country spent five (5) billion on imported oil; by 1979 it cost us sixty (60) billion. High oil prices pushed prices of other goods higher, hurting everyone.

This rapid rise in the price of goods and services is called inflation. In other words, people find they cannot get as many goods for their money as they once could. Workers then demand higher salaries because they need more money to live. So, businesses raise prices even higher in order to pay workers more. Inflation becomes worse and worse.

The Rising Cost of Breakfast

Grocery Item	1967	1970	1972	1974	1976	1978
½ gallon of milk	.50	.58	.60	.78	.83	.86
1 dozen of eggs	.49	.61	.52	.78	.84	.82
1 loaf of bread	.22	.24	.25	.35	.35	.36
1 lb. of bacon	.84	.95	.96	1.32	1.71	1.73
1 lb. of butter	.83	.87	.87	.95	1.26	1.40
1 lb. of coffee	.77	.91	.93	1.23	1.87	3.40

Nevertheless, this shortage of gasoline had one good result, it created new interest in the conservation of natural resources.

People were concerned about dirty air and water, dead fish washing ashore, industrial gases filling the air and endangering our health. Environmentalists sadly watched radioactive uranium wastes kill deer; chemical pesticides spoiled or tainted food eaten by millions.

Even dumps filled up with garbage that would not break down and decay. Oil spillages made many beaches unusable and killed thousands of fish and fowl. Finally after this widespread attention to ecology problems, lawmakers in the early 1970's moved to pass laws that protected the land and the people.

Finally, the issue that affected everybody in the United States during this period was the economy. Hugh deficit spending (using money expected from future taxes) in the 1960's by the government to pay for the Vietnam War and to pay for domestic programs created inflation. After inflation came recession. Unemployment rose. The national concerns were reflected in the following chart:

NATIONAL CONCERNS

Year	Most frequently given answer		Second most frequently given answer		Third most frequently given answer	
1965	Vietnam War	23%	Civil rights	23%	Threat of war	16%
1967	Vietnam War	50	Civil rights	21	High cost of living	16
1969	Vietnam War	40	Crime and lawlessness	17	Race relations	16
1971	State of economy	41	Vietnam War	15	Other international problems	8
1973	High cost of living	62	Crime and lawlessness	17	Drugs	16
1975	High cost of living	51	Unemployment	21	Dissatisfaction with government	9

Still, Americans did not lose hope because of pollution, inflation, or war. Instead they worked harder to meet the challenges of the future.

មេរៀនទី 19. ចាប់ពី "ព្រំដែនថ្មី" របស់លោក កេណ្ណឌី ដល់ព្រឹត្តិការណ៍ Watergate 1960-1974.

រយៈពេលដប់ប្រាំឆ្នាំ 1960-1974 [illegible] សហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក ជាពលរដ្ឋទី២ ។ ពួកឥណ្ឌាក្រហម ពួក Puerto Ricans ជាពលរដ្ឋដែល [illegible] ផងដែរ និងជាពលរដ្ឋដែល [illegible] ([illegible]) និង [illegible] របស់ខ្លួន ។ [illegible] ហើយ [illegible] ។ [illegible] ហើយ [illegible] ។ [illegible] ហើយ [illegible] ។ [illegible] ។ [illegible] ។ [illegible] ។

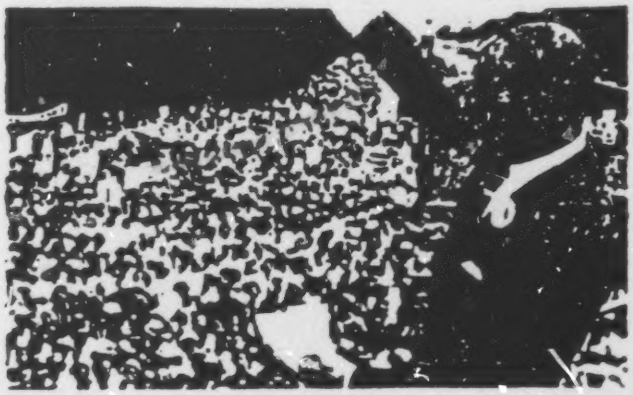
លោក John F. Kennedy ដែលត្រូវបានជ្រើសតាំងជាប្រធានាធិបតី ក្នុងឆ្នាំ 1960 បាន [illegible] "ព្រំដែនថ្មី" [illegible] ឆ្នាំ 1974 [illegible] លោកកេណ្ណឌី ត្រូវគេបាញ់សម្លាប់ [illegible] 1963 នៅទីក្រុង Dallas ក្នុងរដ្ឋ Texas. ។ ហើយ [illegible] ។ ក្នុងរយៈ 14 ឆ្នាំ ពីឆ្នាំ 1960-1974 [illegible]-

John F. Kennedy [illegible] Jacqueline Kennedy [illegible] campaigning in New York City [illegible]

- [illegible] - [illegible] ។ ហើយជាពិសេស ជាលើកទី១ ក្នុងប្រវត្តិសាស្ត្រ ដែលលោកប្រធានាធិបតីឈ្មោះ Richard M. Nixon ត្រូវបានបង្ខំឲ្យលាលែងពីតំណែង [illegible] ។

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ។
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ។
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] ។ ក្នុងឆ្នាំ 1964 [illegible]
[illegible] (Civil Right Act) [illegible]
[illegible] ។ លោក Thurgood Marshall [illegible]
[illegible] ឆ្នាំ 1967 ។ [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] ។ [illegible] – [illegible] – [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] ។ ឆ្នាំ 1969 [illegible]
[illegible] Apollo ទី 11 [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] ។

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
([illegible]) [illegible] ។ លោក Martin Luther King [illegible]
[illegible] Nobel [illegible]
ឆ្នាំ 1968 ។ [illegible]



Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. speaking at a civil rights march at Washington D.C. in 1963

[illegible] ។ [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] ។ [illegible] Watergate
[illegible] ឆ្នាំ 1972 [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ។

[illegible] NIXION [illegible]
[illegible] 1972 [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] 1972 [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Watergate [illegible] Washington D.C. [illegible]

[illegible] (Republican)
[illegible] (White House) [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Richard Nixon [illegible] 9 [illegible] 1974 [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] 60's [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] 1960 [illegible]
[illegible] (OPEC), the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] 1972 [illegible]
[illegible] (5 Billions) [illegible] 1979 [illegible] 60 [illegible]
(60 Billions) [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible] (Inflation : [illegible])
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

The Rising Cost of Breakfast

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1 lb. of coffee	.77	.91	.93	1.23	1.87	3.40

[illegible]

[illegible] (environmentalist) [illegible] 1970's [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 1960's [illegible] (Inflation = [illegible]) [illegible]

NATIONAL CONCERNS

Year	Most frequently given answer		Second most frequently given answer		Third most frequently given answer	
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1969	Vietnam War	40	Crime and lawlessness	17	Race relations	16
1971	State of economy	41	Vietnam War	15	Other international problems	5
1973	High cost of living	62	Crime and lawlessness	17	Drugs	16
1975	High cost of living	51	Unemployment	21	Dissatisfaction with government	9

[illegible] (pollution) [illegible] ། [illegible] ། [illegible] །

LESSON TWENTY Changes and Challenges: The Recent Past and the Future 1974-

The scandal of Watergate as well as the resignation of Vice-President Spiro Agnew in 1973 left the Americans with a sad view of their public officials. Most people had little confidence in their government and those people who ran it.

The three presidents who followed Richard Nixon - Gerald Ford, Jimmy Carter, and Ronald Reagan - were faced with even more problems. One problem was in foreign policy in the Middle East. That part of the world produced an important part of America's oil supply. Another problem was the higher prices that hurt our economy. The third problem was the wars that developed between America's ally, Israel and Israel's Arab neighbors.

At home, the biggest problem for many Americans was the economy. From the early 1970's through the 1980's our nation was again faced with inflation, recession, and unemployment. These economic problems existed for two reasons. First, Americans were living beyond their means. In other words, they were spending more money than they had. They were heavily in debt. Why? The Vietnam War cost $110 billion. In addition, the United States kept a large military force in case of a communist attack. We were also spending great amounts of money for programs begun under former President Lyndon Johnson. Consequently, our nation could not afford both large social programs at home and large military force - plus the added cost of a war in Asia.

The second reason for the economic problem at home was that America was producing fewer goods than it had before 1968. This was because industry did not invest large amounts of money into new machinery. Our industrial plants, therefore, were getting old and inefficient. And what things America made were too expensive for many to buy. As a result, we began to import cheaper and better-made products. But by the early 1970's the United States was importing more goods than it sold abroad. Because of this importing, we owed foreign nations billions of dollars. Unemployment increased and American businesses lost money.

Each President tried different ways to deal with these problems, but all found solutions difficult. Many blamed Gerald Ford for the condition of the economy. So in the 1976 presidential election, Ford was defeated and Americans turned to someone new to improve their lives.

James "Jimmy" Carter was a graduate of the United States Navel Academy. He had been an engineer on a nuclear submarine. He then ran a family peanut farm in Georgia and served one term as governor of Georgia. His presidential campaign promise to the American people in 1976 was simple. "I will never lie to you," he said. In a close election Carter defeated Ford.

During his four-year term as President, Carter received high praise throughout much of the world for his Panama policy. That policy turned over immediate control of the Panama Canal from the Americans to the Panamanians. He was also praised for his Camp David agreement. It was a peace treaty between long-time enemies Israel and Egypt.

Although he was responsible for these successes, he did have failures. One of them was the hostage crisis in Iran. Fifty-three (53) Americans were held hostage after the American embassy in Tehran was seized in 1979. Iranian revolutionaries were angry that their shah (king) was allowed to enter the United States for cancer treatment. They wanted him returned to Iran to stand trial for crimes against his people after Shah Reza Pahlevi's government was overthrown by followers of a religious leader named Ayatollah Khomeini.

Carter tried to free the hostages through diplomacy (holding friendly meetings). That didn't work. He then ordered a secret military rescue mission. That, too, failed. Several helicopter crashed in a lonely, desert region of Iran. Eight American soldiers were killed. Finally an agreement was reached, but it was after Carter had been defeated in the 1980 presidential elections.

Ronald Reagan was the challenger to Carter in that 1980 election. The early polls showed Carter winning again, but later some of his failures proved to be too much. Carter lost to Reagan after only 51 percent of the American voters went to the polls.

Reagan, born in a small town in Illinois, began his public career as a radio sports announcer. He then became a movie actor in the 1940's and 50's. His election in 1966 as governor of California offered him a chance to explain his major policy. That policy was to reduce the role of federal government in people's lives. California did cut property tax and did limit state spending in 1978. So when election time came in 1980, Reagan, the Republican candidate for president, promised to lower taxes on business and to cut government spending -- but only in social programs like social security and welfare. He still intended to spend a great amount for defense, claiming our position in the world was too weak. But questions arose. How could a nation pay for expensive weapons and have large tax cuts at the same time?

The first thing Reagan did was to convince Congress to cut federal spending in Social Security, Medicare, Unemployment Compensation, and ADC (Aid to Dependent Children). Programs such as food stamps and school lunches for needy students were also cut. But government spending in the area of defense went up. So the government borrowed money. Under Reagan the government went into debt (deficit spending or spending more than it has) of close to $200 billion.

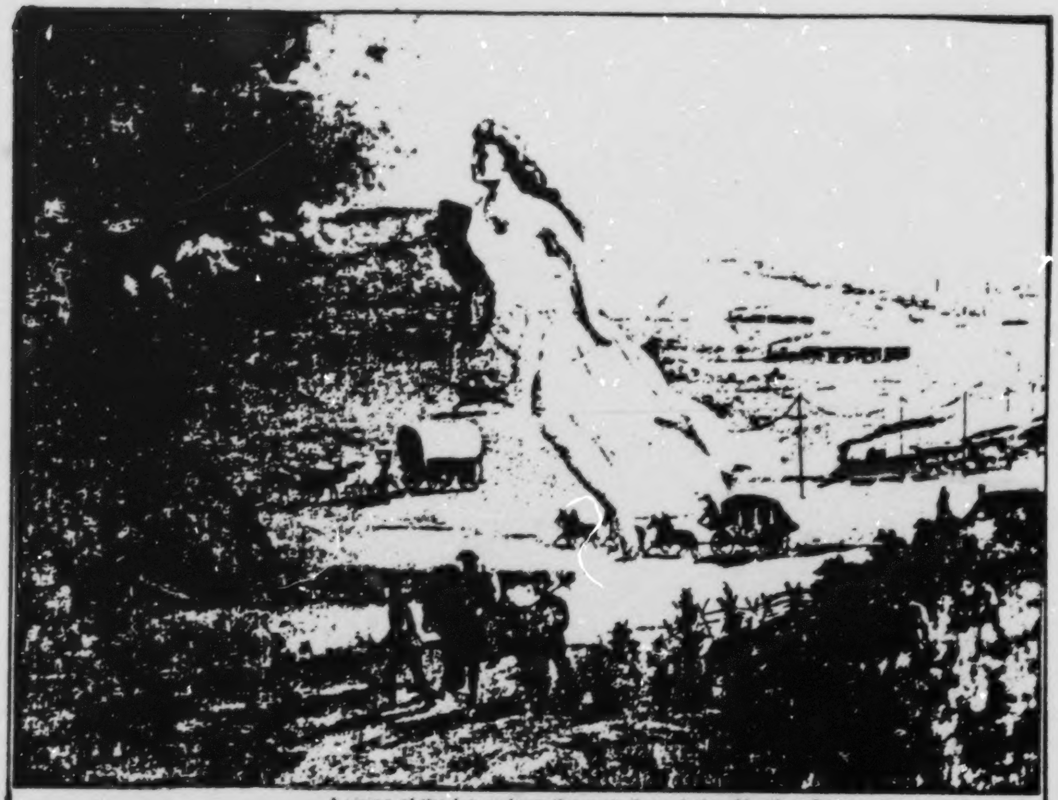
By 1983, the number of businesses declaring bankruptcy was the highest since the Depression of the 1930's. Unemployment was at a 10.8 percent average or about 25 million people. In some industrial cities like Detroit, Michigan, the rate rose to between 12-25 percent unemployed.

One bright hope was that inflation slowed down. Under Carter, inflation was 15 percent; under Reagan in 1983 is was 7 percent. Yet Reagan continued to spend money for defense and this spending will probably continue much the same during the next twenty years.

The United States and Russia will continue to build new weapons. Hopefully they will agree to gradually limit the numbers and types of these weapons because such modern armament make war more dangerous. Survival is a vital concern. America's role in disagreements between other nations can be an important factor in future world peace.

Maintaining world peace is more important, yet more difficult than ever. Will it take a major disaster like a nuclear war to force nations to seek peace? Most people hope that world wide problems like hunger, pollution, and war will cause people to join together to conquer these common enemies.

Our society is still changing rapidly. Advances in health will be so great that by the year 2001 the average American will have a life expectancy of more than 80 years. However, since 1955, half of the world's tropical forests have been cut down. This means an important



A vision of the future from the past: the painting *Manifest Destiny*, by John Gast, 1872

source of the world's oxygen supply has also disappeared and not been replaced. In the last 200 years, America has lost one third of its fertile topsoil to erosion and other factors. America is losing farmland at the rate of one percent each year to housing projects, highways, shopping centers and the like. But let's be optimistic.

People who do research and try to predict the future have come up with the following predictions:

a. More people will be eating foods created in a laboratory rather than grown naturally (The all-beef hamburger will be almost unheard of because raising meat will be too costly).
b. People will not leave home to work. The entire country will be hooked up to communication satellites and two-way picture telephones. The worker will send what he/she has done by computer-phone into the office.
c. Most homes will contain complex computer systems.
d. Most factory work will be handled by robots.
e. Cars will likely be run by computers. They will be guided by sensors built into the highways. A driver will simply push in the destination and the car will be off.

f. the workweek will be four days long.

g. a permanent space station will be built by 2001; people will then colonize the moon and the planets.

America will have a great role to play in these future events. What this nation does, however, depends on the people in it.

មេរៀនទី ១០. ការធ្លាក់ខ្លួននិងការប្រឆាំងនិងវប្បធម៌
នៅថ្ងៃទី ៩ នៃខែសីហាឆ្នាំ 1974.

រឿងអាស្រូវនៃ Watergate គឺរឿងធ្ងន់ធ្ងរលោកអនុប្រធានាធិបតី Spiro Agnew លាលែងចេញពីតំណែងនៅឆ្នាំ 1973 ព្រោះតែរឿងពុករលួយ មានការចោទប្រកាន់ ដោយសារតែការប្រព្រឹត្តិខុសច្បាប់ [illegible] របស់គេ។ ប្រធានាធិបតី [illegible] និងអ្នក [illegible] ប្រធានាធិបតី [illegible] ហើយ។

ប្រធានាធិបតី ៣ រូបបន្តបន្ទាប់ពីលោក Richard Nixon គឺលោក Gerald Ford, Jimmy Carter និង Ronald Reagan បានរងនូវ [illegible] បញ្ហាការបរទេសច្រើនយ៉ាង ៗ បញ្ហាមួយ គឺបញ្ហានយោបាយ [illegible] បញ្ហាមួយទៀត គឺបញ្ហា [illegible] បញ្ហាទី ៣ គឺបញ្ហា [illegible] ។

[illegible] បញ្ហា [illegible] គឺបញ្ហាសេដ្ឋកិច្ច ។ ក្នុងទសវត្សឆ្នាំ 1970's រហូតដល់ឆ្នាំ 1980's ប្រទេស [illegible] អតិផរណា (inflation) ការ [illegible] ។ បញ្ហាសេដ្ឋកិច្ច [illegible] ។ [illegible] ? [illegible] $110 លាន ។ [illegible] ប្រធានាធិបតី Lyndon Johnson [illegible]។

ដោយសារហេតុនេះ [illegible] ។

[illegible] 1968 ។ [illegible] (invest) [illegible] ។ [illegible] ។ [illegible] 1970's [illegible] ។ [illegible] ។ [illegible] ។

[illegible] ។ [illegible] Gerald Ford [illegible] Ford [illegible] 1976 [illegible] ។

លោក James ឬ " Jimmy " Carter [illegible] ។ [illegible] ។ [illegible] Georgia [illegible] Georgia [illegible] ។ [illegible] 1976 [illegible] " [illegible] " ។ លោក Carter [illegible] លោក Ford [illegible]

ទោះក្ដី ។

ក្នុងរយៈ ៤ ឆ្នាំនៃអាណត្តិប្រធានាធិបតី លោក Carter បានទទួលការសរសើរ ទាក់ទងនឹងការការពារសិទ្ធិមនុស្សលើពិភពលោក ហើយរឿងនៃប្រឡាយនៅ Panama ។ គឺជាប្រឡាយដែលស្ថិតក្រោមការកាន់កាប់នៃអាមេរិកលើទឹកដី Panama ត្រូវប្រគល់ឲ្យ Panama វិញ ។ លោកក៏បានទទួលការសរសើរ ទៅលើរឿងចុះសន្ធិសញ្ញានៅជំរំ David គឺជាសន្តិភាពរវាងប្រទេសអេហ្ស៊ីប និងអ៊ីស្រាអែល ។

ចុះពីលោកធ្លាប់បានទទួលជោគជ័យ ចំពោះរឿងនេះហើយ ក៏លោកធ្លាប់បានទទួលបរាជ័យនូវរឿងធ្ងន់ធ្ងរ ។ រឿងដ៏ធ្ងន់ធ្ងរបណ្ដាលឲ្យលោកបរាជ័យនោះ គឺរឿងចាប់បង្ខាំងចំណាប់ខ្មាំងនៅ IRAN ។ ប្រជាជនអាមេរិកាំងចំនួន 53 នាក់ ត្រូវបានចាប់ធ្វើជាចំណាប់ខ្មាំង បន្ទាប់ពីស្ថានទូតអាមេរិកាំងនៅ Teheran ត្រូវបានវាយលុកនៅឆ្នាំ 1979 មក ។ ក្នុងបដិវត្តន៍ Iran ដែលពាក់ព័ន្ធ ក្រោយដែល Shah ជាស្តេចប្រទេស Iran បានទទួលការព្យាបាលជំងឺនៅសហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក ។ ពួក Iran ចង់បានស្តេច Shah ត្រឡប់ទៅប្រទេសវិញ ដើម្បីកាត់ទោស បន្ទាប់ពីរបបដឹកនាំ Shah Reza Pahlevi's ត្រូវបានផ្ដួលរំលំដោយពួកអ្នកកាន់សាសនាឥស្លាម ដែលដឹកនាំដោយមេដឹកនាំឈ្មោះ Ayatollah Khomeini ។

លោក Carter ព្យាយាមដោះស្រាយរឿងនេះតាមផ្លូវការទូត (ដោយប្រើសន្តិវិធីភាព) ប៉ុន្តែការចរចានេះមិនបានប្រយោជន៍ ។ ក្នុងពេលនោះ លោកបានបញ្ជាឲ្យទាហានអាមេរិកាំងចូលទៅរំដោះចំណាប់ខ្មាំងនោះវិញ ។ តែការរំដោះនេះ បរាជ័យទៅវិញ ។ ឧទ្ធម្ភាគចក្រ (Helicopters) ជាច្រើនគ្រឿងបានធ្លាក់នៅក្នុងវាលខ្សាច់នៃប្រទេស IRAN. ទាហានអាមេរិកាំង 8 នាក់បានស្លាប់ ។ ក្រោយបរាជ័យការរំដោះនេះ ដែលការបរាជ័យនេះបានកើតឡើងនៅមុនការបោះឆ្នោតប្រធានាធិបតីឆ្នាំ 1980 ដែលលោក Carter បានចាញ់ឆ្នោតក្នុងពេលនោះ ។

លោក Reagan ជាប្រធានាធិបតីបន្តពីលោក Carter ក្រោយពីការបោះឆ្នោតឆ្នាំ 1980 ។ ការបោះឆ្នោតនេះបានធ្វើឡើងចំពេលដែលចំណាប់ខ្មាំង លោក Carter បានដឹងឈ្មោះមុនទៀត ដែលក្រោយមក ចំណាប់ខ្មាំងបានដោះលែងទាំងអស់ ។ លោក Carter

ចាញ់លោក Reagan ដែល 51 ភាគរយនៃសំឡេងឆ្នោត ទល់នឹង ៤១ % ប្រជាជនភាគ
ច្រើនពេញចិត្តនឹងលទ្ធផលបោះឆ្នោត ។

លោក Reagan កើតនៅក្នុងគ្រួសារក្រីក្រមួយនៅក្នុងរដ្ឋ Illinois ។ លោកបានប្រកបរបរជាអ្នកអានព័ត៌មានវិទ្យុ ។ នៅឆ្នាំ 1940 និង 50's លោកបានទៅជាតារាល្បីល្បាញខាងភាពយន្ត ។ ការបោះឆ្នោតជ្រើសរើសលោកឲ្យធ្វើជាអភិបាលនៃរដ្ឋ California ជាឱកាសល្អមួយឲ្យលោកមានបទពិសោធន៍ខាងនយោបាយនិងការដឹកនាំរបស់គាត់ ។ គោលនយោបាយរបស់លោកគឺកាត់បន្ថយការចំណាយរបស់រដ្ឋាភិបាលសហព័ន្ធដោយមិនបាច់ទារពន្ធថែម ។ រដ្ឋ California បានកាត់បន្ថយពន្ធលើដីធ្លីសម្បត្តិ ក្រោយពេលដែលគេបោះឆ្នោតរបស់រដ្ឋនៅឆ្នាំ 1978 ។ ពេលការបោះឆ្នោតឆ្នាំ 1980 មកដល់ លោក Reagan ដែលជាបេក្ខជនគណបក្សសាធារណរដ្ឋ សន្យាថានឹងបង្កើនប្រាក់ចំណាយខាងការពារជាតិ បានសន្យាថានឹងកាត់បន្ថយប្រាក់ពន្ធលើប្រាក់ចំណូល និងកាត់បន្ថយប្រាក់ចំណាយរបស់រដ្ឋាភិបាល --- ប៉ុន្តែគាត់មិនបានពន្យល់អោយច្បាស់ថាតើគាត់នឹងកាត់បន្ថយលើប្រាក់សន្តិសុខសង្គម (Social Security) និងសុខុមាលភាព (Welfare) ដែរឬទេ ។ លោកនេះក៏មិនបានបំភ្លឺពីចំណាយប្រាក់បន្ថែមទៅលើការការពារប្រទេស តើបណ្ដាលអោយខ្វះថវិកាដល់រដ្ឋាភិបាលកាន់តែខ្លាំងឡើងដែរឬទេ ។ ប៉ុន្តែគេបាននិយាយថា តើប្រជាជនអាមេរិកនឹងព្រមឲ្យកាត់ប្រាក់ចំណាយលើកម្មវិធីកាត់បន្ថយពន្ធលើប្រាក់ចំណូលនោះទេ ឬយ៉ាងណា?

នៅក្នុងរដ្ឋបាលលោក Reagan បញ្ហាដែលសំខាន់ជាងគេគឺកាត់ប្រាក់ចំណាយសម្រាប់កម្មវិធីសន្តិសុខសង្គម (Social Security) ឧបត្ថម្ភខាងវេជ្ជសាស្ត្រ (medicare) ឧបត្ថម្ភដល់អ្នកគ្មានការងារធ្វើ (Unemployment Compensation) និងឧបត្ថម្ភដល់ក្មេងៗដែលគ្មានអ្នកចិញ្ចឹម (ADC = Aid to Dependent Children) ។ ឧបត្ថម្ភជា Food Stamps និងបានសម្រេចកាត់បន្ថយផងដែរ ក៏ប៉ុន្តែបានកាត់បន្ថយនៅទីនេះ ។ ប៉ុន្តែការចំណាយរបស់រដ្ឋាភិបាលក្នុងវិស័យការពារជាតិបានកើនឡើងជាច្រើនពាន់លានដុល្លារ ។ ក្នុងរយៈពេលរដ្ឋាភិបាលក្រោមការដឹកនាំ) ដើម្បីការពារប្រទេសរបស់លោក Reagan រដ្ឋាភិបាលបានជំពាក់បំណុលថែមច្រើនរាប់ពាន់កោដិ

ការចាយថវិការ ឬចាយលើស(ឬកាន់តែលាន) គឺជាង ២០០ កោដិដុល្លារ ។

ក្នុងឆ្នាំ 1983 ស្ថានភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ចអាមេរិកប្រែប្រួល ធ្លាក់ចុះច្រើនបំផុត ចាប់តាំងពីសម័យធ្លាក់ចុះ (depression) ឆ្នាំ 1930's មក ។ គឺមានបញ្ហាអ្នកគ្មានការងារធ្វើ 10.8 ភាគរយ ឬ 25 លាននាក់ដើរឥតការងារធ្វើ ។ នៅតាមរដ្ឋឧស្សាហកម្មខ្លះៗ ដូចជា Detroit, Michigan ចំនួនភាគអត់ការងារធ្វើឡើងដល់ 12 ទៅ 25 ភាគរយ ។

ការកើនឡើងតម្លៃទំនិញហៅថា អតិផរណា (inflation) ក៏ធ្លាក់ចុះ ។ នៅក្នុងសម័យលោក Carter អតិផរណាមានដល់ 15 ភាគរយ ក្រោយនៅក្រោមការដឹកនាំរបស់លោក Reagan អតិផរណាធ្លាក់ចុះមកនៅត្រឹម 7 ភាគរយនៅឆ្នាំ 1983 ។ លោក Reagan នៅតែបន្តការដណ្តើមយកថវិកាថ្លៃការពារប្រទេស ហើយការជួយសង្គម ត្រូវកាត់បន្ថយ បណ្តាលឲ្យជនក្រីក្រទីទ័ល ត្រូវរងទុក្ខ ៖ ១០ ភាគរយនៃប្រជាជន ។

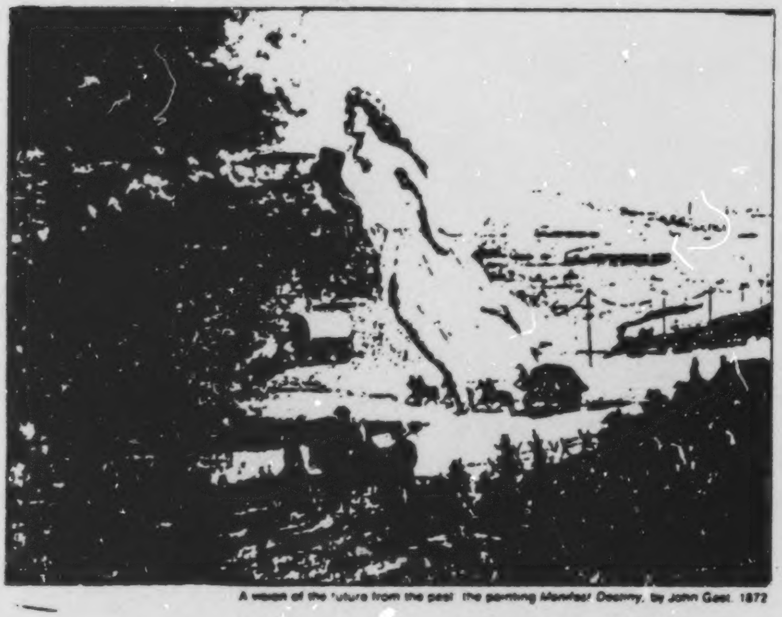
សព្វថ្ងៃនេះ ប្រទេសនេះកំពុងមានការព្រួយបារម្ភអំពីទំនិញដែលចូលមកពីបរទេស ដូចជាជប៉ុន ដែលមានតម្លៃថោក ធ្វើឲ្យរោងចក្រអាមេរិកខ្លះៗ ត្រូវបិទទ្វារ បណ្តាលឲ្យមានជនអត់ការងារធ្វើ ។ អ្នកសេដ្ឋកិច្ចមានការព្រួយបារម្ភអំពីការនាំចូលទំនិញពីបរទេសច្រើនជាងការនាំចេញ ហើយសង្គមអាមេរិកកំពុងប្រឈមនឹងបញ្ហាសង្គមជាច្រើន ។

ការរក្សាទឹកដីអាមេរិកឲ្យមានសន្តិភាព ពេលនេះជាការលំបាក់ ។ តែពិបាកដឹងពេលណា ។ តើប្រទេសនេះនឹងបន្តមានសេរីភាព និងវិបត្តិដូចជាសង្គ្រាមជាមួយបរទេស ឬមានវិបត្តិសន្តិភាព ?

មនុស្សភាគច្រើនសង្ឃឹមថា បញ្ហាច្រើនរបស់សកលលោកដូចជា ទំនាស់ (ការរត់ចូល) ភាពកខ្វក់ (pollution) និងសង្គ្រាមនុយក្លេអ៊ែរ មនុស្សកាន់តែរួបរួមគ្នាឡើង ដើម្បីស្វែងរកដំណោះស្រាយបញ្ហាទាំងនេះ ។

ប្រទេសរបស់យើងនៅតែស្ថិតក្នុងភាពតានតឹងដែល ។ ការ

[illegible] ក្រុមភាព [illegible] មានសុខៈ [illegible] នៅឆ្នាំ ២001 [illegible] ៤០ ឆ្នាំ ។ ប៉ុន្តែ កាលពីឆ្នាំ 1955 [illegible]



A vision of the future from the past the painting Manifest Destiny, by John Gast, 1872

ប្រភព [illegible] អុកស៊ីសែន (Oxygen) [illegible] ហើយ [illegible] ។ ក្នុងរយៈ ២០០ ឆ្នាំកន្លងមកនេះ ការ [illegible] ស្រទាប់ដីជីជាតិ (topsoil) [illegible] មួយភាគបី [illegible] ។

[illegible] ផ្លូវ Highways [illegible] ។ ប៉ុន្តែ [illegible] ([illegible])។

អ្នកធ្វើការស្រាវជ្រាវ និងការពិសោធន៍បានគិតទៅលើវិស័យការងារ ដោយនឹង
ដូចតទៅនេះ ៖

ក. មនុស្សនាំគ្នាចូលចិត្តបរិភោគម្ហូបដែលគេធ្វើស្រេច ដែលបង្កើត ឡើងដោយម៉ាស៊ីនដែលធ្វើម្ហូបដោយឥតមានប្រើមនុស្ស (ដូចជាហាងលក់ Hamburger ឥឡូវនេះនៅប្រទេសអាមេរិកមានច្រើន ណាស់ដែលគេធ្វើម្ហូបដោយឥតមានចុងភៅ) ។

ខ. មនុស្សនឹងមិនបាច់ចេញទៅក្រៅផ្ទះទៅធ្វើការទេ ប្រជាជននឹងធ្វើការទាក់ទងគ្នាតាមរយៈផ្កាយរណប (Satellites) និងធ្វើការទំនាក់ទំនងតាមទូរស័ព្ទទូរភាព ។ អ្នកធ្វើការនឹងបញ្ជូនការងារដែលធ្វើ ហើយតាមម៉ាស៊ីនកុំព្យូទ័រ (Computer) ទៅការិយាល័យ ។

គ. ផ្ទះភាគច្រើននឹងមានប្រព័ន្ធកុំព្យូទ័រ (Computer) បញ្ជាការងារ ។

ឃ. ការងារភាគច្រើនតាមរោងចក្រ នឹងជំនួសដោយមនុស្សយន្ត Robots ។

ង. រថយន្តប្រើប្រាស់នឹងរត់ដោយការបញ្ជាពីកុំព្យូទ័រ (Computers) ។ល។ ការជិះទៅដោយស្វ័យប្រវត្តិ ដែលរត់នៅលើផ្លូវធំ Highways ។ អ្នកបើកបរនឹងអង្គុយមើលកាសែតឬនិយាយទូរស័ព្ទ ហើយ ញ៉ាំអាហារ និងឈប់ដោយខ្លួនឯង ។

ច. ជំងឺដែលធ្វើការព្យាបាលមិនបាននឹងមានថ្នាំព្យាបាលជាសះស្បើយ ៤០ ឆ្នាំ ។

ឆ. ដំណើរការជិះយន្តហោះទៅកាន់ភពព្រះចន្ទ នឹងល្បឿនលឿននៅឆ្នាំ 2001 ។ មនុស្សនឹងធ្វើការរុករកបន្តទៀតទៅលើព្រះអង្គារ និងភពផ្សេងៗ (planets) ទៀតផង ។

ការទាយទុកនេះនឹងបានក្លាយជាការពិតក្នុងពេលអនាគតដ៏ខ្លី ការណ៍ការពារការងារ លះ ដែលកើតឡើងដោយសារតែការប្រែប្រួលទៅលើមនុស្សដែលនៅជុំវិញខ្លួន ។

Part III

Glossary

Vocabulary for American History

-A-

abolish do away with completely	បញ្ឈប់ ; បំបាត់ , កំចាត់ចេញ ។
abolition the ending of something; often of slavery	ការបញ្ឈប់ ឬ បំបាត់នូវអ្វីមួយ ; ជាពិសេសគេ បំបាត់នូវភាពទាសករ ឬ ខ្ញុំកញ្ជះគេ ។
abolitionist person who favored the ending of slavery in the United States	អ្នកនិយមបំបាត់នូវភាពទាសករ: នៅសហរដ្ឋ អាមេរិក ។
abuse harsh or unfair treatment	(ប្រព្រឹត្តនូវអំពើឃោរឃៅ ឬ យ៉ាងដែលមិនត្រូវ ឬ ប្រព្រឹត្តនូវ កំហុសអ្វីមួយ ។
access way or means of approach; opportunity to use	ការៈចេញៈ ឬ ការចេញចូលទៅជិតអ្វីមួយ ; អាចលោងចូលបាន , ដុំចាត់ , ប្រើប្រាស់ ឬ ឱកាសដែលត្រូវប្រើប្រាស់(គ្រឿង) ។
acute demanding immediate attention	ស្របបញ្ជាក់ ជាបន្ទាន់ ដើម្បីយកចិត្តទុកដាក់ ; ត្រូវ ស្គាល់ឲ្យបានលឿន ។
adapt to adjust to a new situation	(ប្រព្រឹត្តតាម ឬ សំរបទៅតាមស្ថានភាពថ្មី ។
adjourn to end a session or meeting for a time	បញ្ឈប់នូវវិធីអ្វីមួយ ឬ ពន្យារពេលទៅពេល ក្រោយ ។
administration the management of a business or government; the group of people in charge	កិច្ចការ ឬ ដឹកនាំនៃសាលា ឬ រដ្ឋាភិបាល ; ក្រុមមនុស្សដែលទទួលខុសត្រូវ ។
advanced more developed than others	ចំរើន, លូតលាស់ ឬ ខ្ពង់ខ្ពស់ជាង
advocate a person who supports or speaks in favor of something	អ្នកគាំទ្រ ឬ និយាយការពារ ដើម្បីអ្វីដែល គេនិយាយមិនសមហេតុ ។

affirmative action a program that sets goals and timetables for the hiring of minority groups and women; positive action in order to encourage equality	[illegible]
agency an office or division of government	[illegible]
aggressive forceful; willing to put oneself forward	[illegible]
agribusiness large-scale farming business that also often controls sources of supplies and distribution of products	[illegible]
allegiance loyalty to a country, person, or cause	[illegible]
alliance a joining of independent nations by treaty; agreement between two or more parties to work or fight together	[illegible]
allotment division of a whole into parts and distribution of each part, or in allotment of Indian land	[illegible]
Allies the countries that fought against Germany, Italy, and Japan in World War II; United States, England, and France	[illegible]
ally a friend or supporter; a country that joins another or group of countries for some purpose, as for war	[illegible]
alternative choice from among two or more things	[illegible]

ambassador a person who represents a government in a foreign nation	[illegible]
amendment a change that is added on to a law, rule or constitution	[illegible]
ammunition anything that can be hurled or fired at a target; military supplies	[illegible]
amnesty a general pardon	[illegible]
annex to take over or add to a larger or more important thing	[illegible]
anti-imperialist a person who does not favor the policy of holding foreign lands	[illegible]
anti-nuclear movement thought and action such as demonstrations and marches against nuclear weapons	[illegible]
apartheid a policy of strict racial segregation in every stage of life	[illegible]
appeal to ask for another, more favorable decision before a higher court or judge	[illegible]
appeasement giving in to the demands of	[illegible]

appointee	a person chosen to hold a certain job	[illegible]
apprenticeship	method of learning a trade, skill, or art by working under a trained person	[illegible]
appropriation	money set aside for a certain use	[illegible]
arbitration	the settling of a dispute by a third party who hears both sides and comes to a decision	[illegible]
aristocrat	a person who is considered superior because of birth, culture or wealth; noble	[illegible]
armistice	an agreement to stop fighting	[illegible]
arsenal	a place where military equipment is made and stored	[illegible]
assassinate	to murder by surprise	[illegible]
assembly-line production	making things by passing them before rows of workers and machines until the products are finished; each worker or machine does only a certain part of the work	[illegible]

asset	something of value	(ទ្រព្យធន, របស់មានតម្លៃ ។
assimilation	absorption of one thing or group by another	ការ[illegible] ។
assume	to take upon oneself or take over	ការទទួលខ្លួន, ការ[illegible] ។
atomic bomb	bomb in which the splitting of atoms, the tiny particles in matter, results in an explosion of tremendous force and heat, followed by a blinding light	(គ្រាប់បែកបរមាណូ, ជាគ្រាប់បែកមួយដែលមាន [illegible] ។
authority	the power or the right to force obedience	អំណាច ឬ ច្បាប់ [illegible] ។
authorize	to give power or approval	អនុញ្ញាត, ឲ្យអំណាច

-B-

baby boom	a situation which occured in the ten years between 1950 and 1960 when the population rose from 151 to 179 million, resulting from the hundreds of thousands of young couples who married and started families after World War II	[illegible] ១០ឆ្នាំ [illegible] ។
bail	amount of money deposited with a court to free a prisoner from jail until trial; meant to guarantee that the person will show up for trial	ប្រាក់ធានា សំរាប់ [illegible] ។

balanced budget one in which income matches planned spending	[illegible]
balance of power distribution of power so that one does not become strong enough to dominate or conquer the other	[illegible]
balance of trade the difference within a given period between the value of all the imports and exports of a country; more money comes into a country than goes out	[illegible]
ballistic missile a rocket used to carry nuclear warheads	[illegible]
bargain collectively negotiate as an organized group of workers with an employer about wages, hours, and working conditions	[illegible]
barrier something that stands in the way	របាំង, [illegible]
barter exchange goods or services for other goods or services without using money	ការដូរ[illegible] ។
bias a tendency to feel or act in a certain way without a good reason; prejudices	[illegible]
bicentennial the anniversary of 200 years	[illegible] ២០០ ឆ្នាំ
Bill a proposed law	៖ គម្រោងច្បាប់

bill of attainer	a document that declares a person guilty of a crime without a court trial	[illegible]
bill of rights	a list of the rights of the people of a state or nation that a government must protect	[illegible]
black code	law passed in some southern states after the Civil War limiting the right of the freed slaves	[illegible]
black out	the turning off or concealing of all the lights	[illegible]
blitz	a sudden, violent attack using many airplanes and tanks	[illegible]
blitzkrieg	warfare that is very quick and violent	[illegible]
bloc	a unified group of people or nations	[illegible]
blockade	a blocking of a place by military means, especially with ships, to control who or what goes into or out of it	[illegible]
bolt	to break away from a political party or organization	[illegible]
bootlegger	a person who makes, transports, or sells alcoholic liquor illegally	[illegible]
boycott	a refusal to buy certain goods or products; refusal to buy from a certain source	[illegible]

bribe	a gift or reward given to obtain a dishonest or illegal favor	[illegible]
broker	person who buys and sells stocks, bonds, grain, cotton, or other commodities for other people	[illegible]
buffer	any person or thing that softens the shock of a blow	[illegible]
bureaucracy	officials working for and in government	[illegible]
buying stock on margin	a practice which consists of making a down payment on a stock and borrowing the rest from a broker; if the stock goes up, the buyer makes enough money to pay the broker and still make a profit; if the price goes down, the buyer is forced to sell the stock at a loss	[illegible]

-C-

cabinet	a group of advisors chosen by the head of government to aid in administration	[illegible]
candidate	person who seeks, or is proposed for some office	[illegible]
capital	money put to a productive use, such as building roads or businesses	[illegible]
capitalism	an economic system based on the ownership of land, factories, and other means of production by private individuals or groups who compete with one another	[illegible]
capitalist	a person whose money and property are used in carrying on business	[illegible]
carpet bagger	a white northerner who settled in the South after the Civil War; so called because many of the migrating northerners carried everything they owned in a bag made of carpet	[illegible]
cargo	goods carried by ship, plane, or other vehicle	[illegible]
cash crop	a crop grown to be sold rather than used by the farmer	[illegible]
casualty	a person woulded, killed, or lost in war	[illegible]

caucus a closed political meeting at which candidates and/or policies are decided on	ការប្រជុំដើម្បីការជ្រើសរើសបេក្ខជននិងគោលនយោបាយណាមួយ ។
cavalry branch of an army in which soldiers fought on horseback	ក្រុមទាហានសេះ , ទ័ពសេះ ។
cede to give up or give away something	ប្រគល់ឲ្យ/ឲ្យអ្វីមួយ ។
censure to criticize, blame, or condemn	ការរិះគន់យ៉ាងខ្លាំង, បន្ទោស, ថ្កោលទោស ។
census an official count of the people in a country or district	ការស្រង់ចំនួនប្រជាជន ។
centralize to bring under one control; to gather together	ប្រមូលផ្តុំការ, យកការគ្រប់គ្រងប្រជុំក្នុងការត្រួតពិនិត្យ ។
ceremony formal actions for a special occasion	ពិធីធ្វើបុណ្យ/ក្នុងឱកាសពិសេស ។
chaos complete confusion and disorder	ការវឹកវរ, ភាពអនាធិបតេយ្យ , ការច្របូកច្របល់ ។
characterize to define or describe something by its most important features	សំគាល់ជាលក្ខណៈ, បញ្ជាក់ ឬពិពណ៌នាអ្វីមួយដោយលក្ខណៈសំខាន់ ។
charter written grant by a government to a group of citizens or corporation, giving the right to organize, with certain privileges, and describing the powers of the organization	ការអនុញ្ញាត្តិ ជាលាយលក្ខណ៍អក្សរ របស់រដ្ឋាភិបាល ទៅឲ្យក្រុមប្រជាជនមួយ ឬ ទៅលើសហគមន៍ធុរកិច្ចមួយ, ដែលអនុញ្ញាត ទៅរៀបចំអ្វីមួយ ជាមួយនឹងឯកសិទ្ធិពិសេស ហើយ ដែលកំណត់ អំណាច ទៅលើ អង្គការនោះ ។

checks and balances system provided by the Constitution to keep any one of the three branches of the U.S. government from misusing its power; each branck has equal powers, and each can be used to limit the other two branches	[illegible]
circumnavigate to travel completely around something, such as the earth	[illegible]
civil having to do with private rights; a court that does not involve a crime	[illegible]
civil disobedience refusal on principle to obey a law of a country or state	[illegible]
civil government government run by the citizens	[illegible]
civil service system of appointing people to certain government jobs other than military legislative or judicial	[illegible]
civil war war between opposing groups of one nation	[illegible]
cloak of immunity the constitutional protection for members of Congress that prevents their arrest for anything that they may say or write in connection with the business of the Congress	[illegible]
closed shop industry or business where only union members can be hired as employees	[illegible]

coalition an alliance or union of two or more groups	ការរួបរួមគ្នានៃក្រុមពីរ ឬច្រើនក្រុម ។
Cold War conflict between nations carried on by political and economic means instead of direct military action	សង្គ្រាមត្រជាក់, ការប្រយុទ្ធប្រឆាំងគ្នារវាង ប្រជាជាតិ ដោយប្រើនយោបាយ និងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច ដោយ មិនប្រើយោធា ។
collective bargaining meetings between employer and union representatives to work out differences over wages and working conditions	ការជជែកតថ្លៃ ស្របរវាងអ្នកតំណាង សហជីពនឹង និយោជក, ការចរចាដោយការផ្សះផ្សានៃអ្នកក្រៅការ និងកម្មករ ... ប្រាក់ឈ្នួល, ម៉ោង, ពេលនិង របៀបនៃការងារ ។
colony a settlement of people from one country in another country	អាណានិគម, ស្រុកចំណុះ, ដែនដីចំណុះ, ប្រជាជននៃ ប្រទេសមួយទៅក្រោមការត្រួតត្រានៃប្រទេសមួយទៀត ។
commerce the buying and selling of goods; trade	ជំនួញ, ពាណិជ្ជកម្ម, ការទិញ, លក់ រឺដោះដូរទំនិញ ។
commercial made to be sold for a profit	ខាងពាណិជ្ជកម្ម, ការលក់ដូរ ដើម្បីរកចំណេញ ។
commission a written paper giving certain powers, privileges, or duties; a special committee	ប្រគល់អំណាចឲ្យ, ប្រគល់សិទ្ធិ ឬភារៈឲ្យ; គណៈ កម្មការពិសេស ។
commonwealth the commonwealth of Puerto Rico refers to the people of Puerto Rico as citizens of the U.S., who choose their own officials but rely on the U.S. For foreign affairs and defense	ប្រជាជន, ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋ; ពាក្យនេះ សំដៅទៅ ការ...ទៅលើប្រជាជនព័រតូរីកូ ជាពលរដ្ឋអាមេរិក ដែលអាចជ្រើសរើសអ្នកដឹកនាំខ្លួនឯង ប៉ុន្តែពឹងផ្អែកលើ អាមេរិក លើការបរទេស និង ការការពារ ។
communism a political theory that aims at doing away with private property; a totalitarian system of government in which the state owns all means of production	លទ្ធិកុម្មុយនិស្ត ជាលទ្ធិដែលមានគោលនយោបាយនឹង កំចាត់ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិឯកជន; ជាលទ្ធិផ្ដាច់ការនៃ រដ្ឋាភិបាលដែលរដ្ឋ ... គ្រប់គ្រងទាំងអស់ ក្នុងការផលិតកម្ម ។

compass rose	a drawing on a map of a compass showing the main directions of north, south, east, and west	រូបសញ្ញាក្នុងផែនទី ដែលបង្ហាញពីទិសសំខាន់ៗ គឺ (ជើង, កើត, ត្បូង, លិច)
company union	a labor organization formed, run, and dominated by an employer	ក្រុមសហជីពកម្មករ, សហជីព [illegible], [illegible] ដឹកនាំ ដោយនិយោជក (ម្ចាស់ហ៊ុន)
compensation	a price paid in return for a service; a price paid to make up for something lost or damaged	ការតបស្នង, ប្រាក់ឈ្នួលដែលបានទទួល ជាថ្នូរនឹងការបម្រើ, ប្រាក់សងដើម្បីជួសជុល [illegible] ខូចខាត ។
competition	a contest with another for some gain or reward	ការប្រកួតប្រជែងជាមួយអ្នកដទៃ ដើម្បីទទួលយកចំណេញ ឬ រង្វាន់ ។
compromise	to settle a disagreement by arranging for both sides to give up part of what they want; a settlement	ការសម្របសម្រួល, ការសម្រុះសម្រួល [illegible] ដោយ [illegible], [illegible] ។
compulsory	required or forced	ដែលតម្រូវឲ្យធ្វើ, ចាំបាច់, បង្ខំ, ដោយបង្ខិតបង្ខំ ។
concentration camp	a camp in which political opponents and/or minorities may be held prisoner or killed	ការជំរុំឃុំឃាំង, ជាជំរុំមួយ ដែលមាន អ្នកប្រឆាំងនយោបាយ ឬ ជនភាគតិច ត្រូវគេដាក់គុក ឬ សម្លាប់ ។
concur	to agree; to have the same opinion	ព្រមព្រៀង, ស្របគំនិតគ្នា ។
concurrent	happening or existing at the same time	ដែលស្របគ្នា, ដែលកើតឡើងដំណាលគ្នា ។
concurrent powers	powers shared by the central government and the state government	អំណាចរួម ដែលចែករំលែក ដោយរដ្ឋាភិបាលកណ្តាល និង រដ្ឋាភិបាលរដ្ឋ ។

confederacy	a political unit of government made up of several smaller units of government; group of eleven southern states that withdrew from the Union in 1860-1861 and formed a new government called the Confederate States of America	សហព័ន្ធរដ្ឋ, អង្គភាពនយោបាយមួយ ដែលរដ្ឋាភិបាល បង្កើតដោយ-ឯកភាពតូចៗ នៃរដ្ឋាភិបាល, ក្រុមនៃ ១១រដ្ឋខាងត្បូង ដែលដកខ្លួនចេញពីសហព័ន្ធក្នុង ឆ្នាំ១៨៦០-១៨៦១ ហើយបង្កើតជារដ្ឋាភិបាល ថ្មីមួយឈ្មោះ សហព័ន្ធរដ្ឋអាមេរិក
confirm	to approve; to make definite	បញ្ជាក់, បង្គួម, បញ្ចេញសេចក្ដីយល់
confiscate	seize by authority	រឹបអូសយកទ្រព្យ
conform	be in agreement with generally accepted standards of business, conduct, or worship	អនុលោមតាមគេ; ព្រមសម្រេចតាមច្បាប់ ទៅតាមទំនៀមនៃ ធុរកិច្ច; ធ្វើតាមគន្លងវិន័យ, ការគោរពបូជាសក្ការៈ:
conformity	the adjusting of thoughts or behavior to fit in with other people	ការសម្របចិត្ត; ការធ្វើតាមគេ; ការប្រែប្រួល តាមគេ, ដូចគេឯង
conscription	compulsory service of men in the armed forces	ការកេណ្ឌឱ្យធ្វើទាហាន
consent	agreement; permission	ព្រម, យល់ព្រម, អនុញ្ញាត
consequence	result or effect	វិបាក, ផលៈសំរាន់, ដែលកើតចេញពីផល
conservation	avoidance of waste, preservation, often with reference to natural resources	អភិរក្ស, រក្សាកុំឱ្យខាតបង់, ថែរក្សាទុក, សំចៃទុក
conservative	inclined to keep things as they are or return to what they were in the past	អភិរក្ស, រក្សាទុកឱ្យគង់ដូចដើម

consolidate	to combine or unite	[illegible]
constituent	a person who is represented by a particular member of Congress	[illegible]
constitution	a law or set of laws that describe how a government will work and what powers it will have	[illegible]
consumer	a person who buys and uses goods	[illegible]
containment	act of keeping something within limits; the U.S. policy of trying to stop the spread of Communism after World War II	[illegible]
continent	one of the seven large land masses of the world	[illegible]
contract	a written agreement that can be legally enforced	[illegible]
controversy	an argument about something people disagree on	[illegible]
convention	a large meeting for some special purpose	[illegible]
convert	cause to change from unbelief to faith, or from one religion to another	[illegible]
convict	to prove or declare guilty	[illegible]

cooperative a business owned and operated by its customers, who share in the profits or losses	[illegible]
corollary proposition that follows another that has been proved; (example- in the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine, it said that if any European power intervened in a country in the Western Hemisphere, the United States would take action against it	[illegible]
corporation a business that sells shares of ownership	[illegible]
corrupt morally bad; dishonest; influenced by bribes	[illegible]
cotton gin machine for separating the fibers of cotton from the seeds	[illegible]
counterculture a new set of values that are contrary to the old values	[illegible]
credit trust that a person or business will pay for purchased goods at a later time	[illegible]
creditor person to whom money or goods are due	[illegible]
crisis a serious problem needing immediate attention	[illegible]
culture the beliefs, knowledge, customs, and activities of a group of people; the way in which people live and work to satisfy their basic needs	[illegible]
currency the money used in a country	[illegible]

-D-

D-Day	June 6, 1944, during World War II, the day when the Allies landed some 175,000 troops from England on the coast of Normandy in northern France and the invasion of western Europe began	: [illegible]
debtor	a person who owes something to another	: [illegible]
declaration	open or public statement	: [illegible]
decisive	settling something firmly; showing a decision clearly	: [illegible]
decline	a decrease	: [illegible]
defensive	ready to protect or defend	: [illegible]
deficit	shortage of money; the amount by which money spent exceeds money available	: [illegible]
defraud	to cheat or take something away by dishonest means	: [illegible]
delegated powers	powers the Constitution gives to the U.S. government	: [illegible]
demarcation	the setting of limits or boundaries	[illegible]

democratic	of or having to do with all the people	[illegible]
denounce	to speak or give information against	[illegible]
deport	to send an alien out	[illegible]
depression	a very long or severe decline in business activities and high unemployment	[illegible]
descendent	born of a certain family or group	[illegible]
desegregation	to do away with the separation of races	[illegible]
deserter	a person who leaves military service without permission	[illegible]
detente	the relaxing of tensions between nations or political groups	[illegible]
developing nation	a country working to build and strengthen its economy	[illegible]
dictator	a person who has absolute power	[illegible]
diplomat	a person who handles official business between nations; appointed by the President and sent to a foreign country to represent the United States and protect the American interests	[illegible]

direct democracy government in which each person votes on laws and decides what the government should do	[illegible]
disarmamant the reduction of military supplies	[illegible]
discrimination making a judgment in favor of or against a particular group of people; often this action is prejudicial	[illegible]
disfranchise take the right to vote or hold office away from	[illegible]
dispute to argue; an argument	[illegible]
dividend money earned by a company and divided among the owners or stockholders of the company.	[illegible]
domestic having to do with the internal affairs of a nation	[illegible]
domino theory belief that if communism took over one nation, it would also take over surrounding nations	[illegible]
double jeopardy being tried again for a crime after having been found innocent of it	[illegible]
doves people who favor peace, not war	[illegible]
due process of law legal proceedings carried out according to established rules and principles	[illegible]
duplicate an exact copy	[illegible]

-E-

economic system	a system which deals with the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services in a country; the economic system of the United States is called capitalism	[illegible]
electoral college	a special group of officials elected by voters to choose the President and Vice-President of the United States	[illegible]
eligible	qualified; meeting all requirements	[illegible]
emancipation	a release from slavery	[illegible]
embargo	a government order stopping trade	[illegible]
emigrant	a person who leaves his own country or region to settle in another	[illegible]
eminent domain	the right of the government to take people's property for use by everyone. However, the government must pay a fair price for the property	[illegible]
empire	a group of countries or states controlled by one ruler or government	[illegible]
endure	to continue to exist; to survive	[illegible]
enforce	to carry out	[illegible]
environment	the world around us; conditions that affect the development of living things	[illegible]

envoy	a representative or messenger sent by one government to another	[illegible]
erode	wear away gradually	[illegible]
erupt	to burst out or explode suddenly	[illegible]
ethnic	having to do with various racial or cultural groups of people and the characteristics, language, and customs of each	[illegible]
excise tax	tax placed on goods made or sold within a country	[illegible]
executive	branch of government that carries out the laws; an official	[illegible]
exile	a person who has been forced to leave home or country or one who has fled one's home or country	[illegible]
expedition	journey for some special purpose	[illegible]
expenditure	something spent	[illegible]
expire	to end	[illegible]
export	an article sent out of one country for sale in another	[illegible]

ex post facto law a law which makes something illegal after the deed has already been done and holds the person committing the act responsible	: [illegible]
express powers powers listed in the first 17 clauses of Article 1, Section 8, of the Constitution, which states what the government can do	: [illegible]
external tax a government duty placed on goods imported into a country	: [illegible]
extradition a surrender of a fugitive or a prisoner by one state to another for trial or punishment	: [illegible]
extremist a person who favors radical or extreme political ideas, methods, or priorities	: [illegible]

-F-

Fascism	a system of government which favors rule by a dictator and involves a strong central government that controls the economy and all society and which allows no competition	: [illegible]
featherbedding	requirement that an employer maintain more workers than are actually needed	: [illegible]
federal	government of a nation formed by the union of several states or units	: [illegible]
federal system	one in which power to govern is shared between a central government and state government	: [illegible]
federation	a group or collection of organizations or governments joined together for a special purpose	: [illegible]
feminist	having to do with the belief in the equality of women; one who holds that belief	: [illegible]
fertile	able to support the growth of plants or crops	: [illegible]
financial	having to do with money	: [illegible]
flapper	a rather forward and unconventional young woman of the 1920's; she cut her hair short, wore lipstick and rouge (or color) on the cheeks	: [illegible]

flexible capable of being changed; easily adapted	: [illegible]
foe an enemy	: សត្រូវ
foreclose to take back a mortgage, usually by taking over property given as security	: [illegible]
forty-niner a person who went to California in 1849 to seek gold during the gold rush	: [illegible]
fraud dishonesty or trickery	: [illegible]
frontier the furthermost part of a settled country; an imaginary line with white settlements on one side and Indian settlements on the other	: [illegible]
fugitive a person who is trying to escape from danger, an enemy, justice, etc.	: [illegible]
full faith and credit a term stated in the Constitution of the U.S., which means that each state will respect the legal records and laws of the other states	: [illegible]

-G-

ghetto	area largely populated by one or more minorities	[illegible]
gold standard	use of gold as the standard of value for the money of a country; the nation's unit of money value is declared by the government to be equal to and exchangeable for a certain amount of gold.	[illegible]
grain drill	a horse-drawn instrument which made planting easier	[illegible]
grain elevator	building for storing grain	[illegible]
grand jury	a selected group of people whose duty is to listen to evidence against an accused person and determine if there is enough reason to hold a trial	[illegible]
Great Depression	from about 1929-1939, a worldwide period of low business activities and high unemployment, with extensive closings of stores, factories, and banks; people lost money, farms, homes; some even starved	[illegible] 1929 [illegible] 1939 [illegible]
greenbacks	paper money not backed by gold or silver	[illegible]
guarantee	to pledge or promise; a promise backed with something given as security	[illegible]
guerilla	warfare carried on by bands of people not part of a regular army; one who is part of a sudden raid or ambush	[illegible]

-H-

hard line strong course of action	[illegible]
hawks persons who advocate war or a military solution in a conflict	[illegible]
hoard to store up; to keep greedily	[illegible]
holding company company that owns stocks or bonds of other companies and often controls them	[illegible]
Holocaust the destruction of six million Jews by Hitlers' Nazi government; Jews were killed in gas chambers or shot and their bodies burned in ovens	[illegible] Jews [illegible] Nazi [illegible] Hitlers ; [illegible] Jews [illegible]
homestead a house and the land and buildings connected with it; parcel of 160 acres of public land granted to a settler under certain conditions by the United States government	[illegible] 160 acres [illegible]
hostage person held by an enemy as a pledge that certain promises or agreements will be carried out	[illegible]
humanitarian concerned with the welfare of people	[illegible]
human rights the basic freedoms of thought, conscience, religion, and belief for all people; free speech, fair trials, and freedom to form political parties	[illegible]
hypothesis an educated guess based on what is already known	[illegible]

-I-

idealist	a person who acts according to high hopes and beliefs	[illegible]
illegal	against the law	[illegible]
illiterate	unable to read and write	[illegible]
immediate cause	a situation which has existed for a short time	[illegible]
immigrant	a person from one country who settles in another	[illegible]
immigration	coming into a foreign country or region to live	[illegible]
impeach	to formally accuse a public official of wrongdoing in office	[illegible]
imperialism	building an empire and extending a country's rule over foreign lands; establishing and controlling colonies	[illegible]
implicate	to be involved in, or connected with	[illegible]
implied powers	powers needed by Congress to carry out the expressed powers	[illegible]
import	to bring goods in from a foreign country for sale or use	[illegible]
impress	to force someone to serve; seize property for public use	[illegible]

inalienable cannot be given or taken away	[illegible]
inaugurate to install into office with ceremony	[illegible]
income tax money paid out of people's earnings to support their government	[illegible]
indentured bound by contract to work for a period of time in order to pay a debt	[illegible]
indict charge with an offense or crime; accuse	[illegible]
industrial having to do with factories and manufacturing	[illegible]
industrialized built up with factories and machines	[illegible]
infamy a disgraceful act	[illegible]
infer find out by a process of reasoning from something known or assumed	[illegible]
inflation an economic situation in which prices rise when the value of money goes down; too much credit or paper money in circulation	[illegible]
initiative a procedure which allows people to introduce bills in legislature	[illegible]

installment buying	system of buying goods by paying a small amount down and the balance in separate payments	[illegible]
interest	money paid for the use of money, usually a percentage of the amount invested, borrowed, or loaned	[illegible]
interior	part of a country or region away from the coast or border	[illegible]
internal tax	government tax or duty placed on goods produced within a country	[illegible]
internment centers	places to which Japanese Americans were transported by train after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor; they remained there until the war was almost over	[illegible] Pearl Harbor [illegible]
international	between or among nations	[illegible]
interstate	between states	[illegible]
intervene	to come between people involved in a dispute in order to help settle it	[illegible]
intimidate	to influence someone's actions with fear	[illegible]
intolerable	too much to be endured; unbearable	[illegible]
invalid	without force or power	[illegible]

invention an item or process developed from study and experiments	[illegible]
investing using money for something that is expected to produce a profit in the form of interest, income, or benefit	[illegible]
irrigation a method of supplying water to an area through wells, canals, or sprinkling devices	[illegible]
isolate to be separate from others; stay alone or apart from others	[illegible]
isolationism national principle of keeping out of foreign affairs; avoiding political and economic relations with other countries	[illegible]
isthmus narrow strip of land with water on both sides, connecting two larger bodies of land	[illegible]

-J-

Jim Crow Law	a law designed to keep the races apart socially	[illegible] Jim Crow - [illegible]
judicial	having to do with the courts or with judges; the branch of a government that interprets the laws	[illegible]
judicial review	the power of the courts to decide if an existing law is constitutional	[illegible]
jurisdiction	the power or authority to administer justice or carry out judicial functions	[illegible]
justice	one of nine Supreme Court justices; a system for deciding fair treatment of people suspected of crime	[illegible]
justify	to show to be right or reasonable	[illegible]

-L-

laissez-faire	the idea that government should leave business to handle its own affairs; government should not involve itself in economic or business affairs	[illegible]
lame-duck period	the period of time between being elected and taking office	[illegible]
lease	to rent; a written rent agreement	[illegible]
leftist	a person who has liberal or radical ideas in politics	[illegible]
legislative branch	one of the three branches of the central government of the United States; the branch that makes the laws	[illegible]
leisure	free time from work to do whatever a person likes	[illegible]
lenient	not harsh or strict	[illegible]
libel	an untrue statement that damages someone	[illegible]
liberal	person who favors federal leadership in progress and reform	[illegible]
life expectancy	the average number of years a person can expect to live	[illegible]
lobbyist	a person hired by a special interest group to try to influence lawmakers to pass bills that will help that interest group	[illegible]
lynch	put to death by hanging without a lawful trial	[illegible]

majority	more than half of a total	[illegible]
malaria	disease transmitted by certain mosquitoes	[illegible]
mandatory	required by a command or order	[illegible]
manifest destiny	the belief that nothing could stop the U.S. from expanding its area west to the Pacific Ocean; it was Gods will to bring democracy to all of North America by increasing its territory	[illegible]
manufacture	to make goods, especially by machine	[illegible]
Marshall Plan	after World War II, a plan to help European nations recover from the effects of the war	[illegible]
martyr	person who suffers greatly because of a belief, cause, or principle	[illegible]
massacre	the killing of people or animals in large numbers	[illegible]
materialism	concern with acquiring possessions; placing greater value on objects than on ideas or feelings	[illegible]

maximum hours	the most hours a person can be expected to work	[illegible]
mediation	attempt by a third party to settle a dispute by working out a compromise	[illegible]
menial	unpleasant and lacking dignity	[illegible]
mercantilism	an economics policy aimed at strengthening a nation by building up its supply of gold and other precious metals, often by controlling trade with colonies	[illegible]
mercenary	a soldier serving for pay in a foreign army	[illegible]
merit system	a system under which people are hired or promoted on the basis of their fitness for a particular job	[illegible]
migrant	a person who moves from one place to another	[illegible]
militia	citizens army; state or local military force	[illegible]
minimum wages	the least amount of money a person must be paid when working	[illegible]
mint	to make coins	[illegible]

missionary	a person who works to convert people to a religion	[illegible]
moderate	favoring middle-of-the-road political positions rather than extreme ones	[illegible]
modification	a change or alteration	[illegible]
monopoly	one group that has control of an industry or the supply of an item	[illegible]
mortgage	a loan to buy property for which the security is the property itself	[illegible]
muckraking	the finding and exposing of corruption or bad conduct in business or government	[illegible]
multilateral	involving several nations or groups	[illegible]

napalm a kind of jelly that burns human flesh	[illegible]
nationalism loyalty to, and pride in, a nation; often favoring one's nation over all others	[illegible]
national origin the place from which a person or his family comes	[illegible]
native a person born in a certain place or country	[illegible]
NATO North Atlantic Treaty Organization- an alliance of fifteen Western nations formed in 1949, providing for joint military cooperation	[illegible] 16 [illegible] 1949 [illegible]
naturalized citizen person admitted to citizenship through certain legal steps	[illegible]
natural resources materials supplied by nature, such as minerals, timber, land, and water	[illegible]
navigable waterway river or body of water deep enough for ships	[illegible]
Nazis members of the National Socialist Party of Germany led by Adloph Hitler	[illegible] Adolph Hitler.
negotiate to discuss and arrange the terms of an agreement	[illegible]

neutral on neither side in a war or a quarrel	[illegible]
New Federalism a plan of President Ronald Reagan in which many federal programs such as food stamps, welfare payments, and other social programs would be turned over to the states	[illegible] food stamps [illegible] welfare [illegible]
nominate to name a candidate for election or office	[illegible]
nonviolence peaceful methods to achieve any goal	[illegible]
nuclear having to do with the nucleus or central part of an atom; a kind of weapon or energy	[illegible]
null and void not in effect; having no legal force; not binding	[illegible]

-O-

obligation	a responsibility, duty, or debt	[illegible]
obstruction of justice	prevention of the investigation of a crime	[illegible]
occupation	military control of an area	[illegible]
offensive	an aggressive attack	[illegible]
oil reserves	untapped oil in the ground	[illegible]
OPEC	the Organization of Oil Exporting Countries, mainly Arab-controlled, made up of countries exporting petroleum who banded together	[illegible]
open shop	industry or business that employs both union and nonunion workers	[illegible]
oppose	to be against; to act, fight, or struggle against	[illegible]
oppress	to crush or control by harsh or cruel authority	[illegible]
optimism	a feeling that the future will be good; hopefulness	[illegible]
ordinance	a law	[illegible]

outmoded out of date or style	ហួសសម័យ ហួសនិយម។
overproduction growing or making more than is needed or can be sold	ផលិតលើសចំនួន បង្កើតលើសចំនួន - ដាំឬធ្វើលើសចំនួនត្រូវការ ឬលើសចំនួនដែលលក់។
override a veto vote by two thirds of the members present in both houses in favor of a vetoed bill, which allows the bill to become a law without the Presidents' signature	[illegible] របស់ប្រធានាធិបតី។ [illegible] សមាជិកពីរភាគបីនៃសភាទាំងពីរ [illegible] ប្រធានាធិបតី [illegible] ប្រធានាធិបតី [illegible]
overrule to reverse a decision made by someone having less authority	[illegible] របស់អ្នកដែលមានអំណាចតិចជាង។
overseer a boss or supervisor of people or their work	អ្នកមើលខុសត្រូវ - អ្នកដឹកនាំ ឬ អ្នកមើលខុសត្រូវលើមនុស្ស ឬ កិច្ចការរបស់អ្នកទាំងនោះ។

-P-

panic an outbreak of widespread alarm	សារភ័យស្លន់ស្លោ - ការកើតមានភ័យស្លន់ស្លោ យ៉ាងទូលំទូលាយ។
parity the ratio between the price a farmer receives for crops and the prices of goods the farmer must buy; the state of being equal	ការប្រៀបធៀបរវាងតម្លៃដំណាំដែលកសិករលក់ និងតម្លៃទំនិញដែលកសិករត្រូវទិញ; ការមានភាពស្មើគ្នា។
partisan strong or blind loyalty to a political party or cause	ដែលប្រកាន់បក្សពួក ស្មោះត្រង់យ៉ាងខ្លាំង ឬយ៉ាងងងឹតងងុលទៅលើគណៈបក្សនយោបាយ ឬលទ្ធិនយោបាយណាមួយ។
patriotism love and loyal support of one's country	ការស្នេហាជាតិ ការស្រឡាញ់និងការគាំទ្រយ៉ាងស្មោះត្រង់ចំពោះប្រទេសជាតិរបស់ខ្លួន។
patronage giving government jobs to political friends or distributing these jobs on a basis other than merit	ការប្រគល់ការងាររបស់រដ្ឋាភិបាលទៅឲ្យមិត្តភក្តិខាងនយោបាយ ឬចែកការងារទាំងនោះដោយផ្អែកលើការ មិនមែនលើគុណសម្បត្តិ។
pension payment to person who is not working but who has earned support because of past service	ប្រាក់សោធន. ការផ្តល់ប្រាក់ដល់អ្នកដែលឈប់ធ្វើការ ព្រោះអ្នកនេះបានទទួលការគាំទ្រ ដោយការបានបម្រើការងារកាលពីមុន។
perish to die; to be destroyed	ស្លាប់ ឬ វិនាសកម្ម។
permanent lasting or intended to last for a long time	អចិន្ត្រៃយ៍ , ថេរ , យូរអង្វែង។
persecute cause to suffer repeatedly; oppress because of one's principles or beliefs	បៀតបៀនឥតឈប់ឈរ - ធ្វើទុក្ខបុកម្នេញ - សង្កត់សង្កិន បៀតបៀនដោយហេតុតែគោលការណ៍ ឬជំនឿរបស់គេ។
petition a formal request to a superior or to a person in authority for some privilege	ការប្តឹងតវ៉ា. ការដាក់ពាក្យទៅថ្នាក់លើ ឬអ្នកកាន់អំណាច ដើម្បីសុំសិទ្ធិ ឬអភ័យឯកសិទ្ធិ។

philanthropy love of mankind shown by practical kindness and helpfulness to humanity	[illegible]
picketing the parading by striking workers	[illegible]
platform a statement of a political party's beliefs and a list	[illegible]
plurality the larger number or amount, but less than half of the total	[illegible]
pocket veto method used by the President to veto a bill; if the President does not sign a bill presented within ten days of a session of Congress, it does not become a law	[illegible]
police state state strictly policed by governmental authority	[illegible]
political boss a person who is usually head of the political machine; he gets his power by doing favors for people; these people, then, get more votes for the boss and get money through contributions to help him run for office again	[illegible]
political party organization of individuals who have some political interests in common	[illegible]
poll tax a tax paid in order to vote	[illegible]
popular sovereignty the right of residents of an area to make decisions or govern for themselves	[illegible]
population density the average number of people living on each square mile of specific area	[illegible]

poverty	the condition of having little or no money or property	[illegible]
precedent	an action or decision that can serve as an example or model for later ones	[illegible]
prejudice	an opinion formed without taking time and care to judge fairly	[illegible]
preside	to lead or conduct a meeting	[illegible]
prestige	importance in the eyes of others	[illegible]
primary	in politics, an election in which registered voters in an area help nominate candidates to run for public office	[illegible]
proclamation	an official public announcement issued by authority	[illegible]
productivity	the amount of goods each worker produces	[illegible]
profitable	bringing in a gain or bringing in money	[illegible]
progressive	having to do with improvement, moving forward	[illegible]
prohibit	to forbid	[illegible]
prohibition	law against making or selling alcoholic drinks	[illegible]

promissory note a written promise to pay a certain sum of money at a fixed future date	[illegible]
propaganda efforts to convince people of opinions or beliefs; information that may be twisted to serve a purpose	[illegible]
prosecutor a lawyer who argues the case against an accused person	[illegible]
prosperity financial well-being	[illegible]
protective guarding against harm	[illegible] , [illegible]
protectorate a weak country under the protection and partial control of a strong country	[illegible]
Protestant a person who broke away from the Roman Catholic Church in the 1500's	[illegible] 1500's
provision a condition or specific statement in a law or contract	[illegible]
purchasing power ability to buy	[illegible]
purge to force unwanted members from a group	[illegible]

-Q-

qualifications	requirements for a job	[illegible]
quota	a set number, amount, or portion; a minimum or maximum number of people	[illegible]

-R-

racism	belief that a race of people is either better than, or worse than, others	[illegible]
radical	a person who favors extreme changes or reforms, especially in politics	[illegible]
rank and file	common people or workers	[illegible]
rate	a payment fixed according to an established scale	[illegible]
ratify	to formally accept; to approve	[illegible]
ration	to allow only certain amounts; a fixed share of something	[illegible]
raw materials	materials in their natural state, such as coal, iron ore, petroleum, or animal hides before processing	[illegible]
realistic	true to life; based on fact	[illegible]
reaper	farm machine that cuts grain	[illegible]

reapportion to organize over again or redivide; especially to redivide political districts according to population	[illegible]
rebate a return of part of money paid	[illegible]
rebellion an uprising against an authority	[illegible]
recall procedure which gave voters the right to call back an elected official from office to face re-election	[illegible]
recession a period of decreased economic activity	[illegible]
recognition formal acknowledgement of existence; acceptance	[illegible]
recovery a coming back to normal conditions	[illegible]
recycle to process again for re-use	[illegible]
referendum a procedure which allows the people to vote directly to pass a bill or approve a tax	[illegible]
reform improve by removing faults	[illegible]
refrigerated kept cold	[illegible]

refugees persons who flee for refuge or safety, especially to a foreign country, in time of persecution, war, or disaster	[illegible]
regain to get again	[illegible]
regime the government or group in power	[illegible]
registered entered on an official list	[illegible]
regulation control by rules or laws	[illegible]
relatively compared to; comparatively	[illegible]
reluctant unwilling; slow to act	[illegible]
remote far away; far off	[illegible]
repeal do away with; to remove legal force from	[illegible]
repossess get possession of again	[illegible]
representation speaking and acting in the place of others	[illegible]
republic nation or state in which the people elect their rulers	[illegible]
resent to feel anger or ill will	[illegible]

reservation a large area of land set aside by the government for the Indians	ការបម្រុងទុក. តំបន់ដីធំដែលរដ្ឋាភិបាលបានកំណត់ទុកសម្រាប់ពួកឥណ្ឌាក្រហម ។
reserved powers powers not given to the United States government by the Constitution, but kept by the states	អំណាចបម្រុងទុក. អំណាចដែលរដ្ឋធម្មនុញ្ញមិនបានប្រគល់ឲ្យរដ្ឋាភិបាលសហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក ប៉ុន្តែរក្សាទុកដោយរដ្ឋនានា ។
resident a person who lives in an area	អ្នកស្រុក អ្នកនៅកាន់កាប់ក្នុងតំបន់មួយ ។
residual remaining; left over	ដែលនៅសល់ ការសំណល់ ។
resistance opposition to, or action against, a force	ការតស៊ូ ការប្រឆាំង, ការទប់ទល់ ។
resource a useful material or skill	សម្ភារៈឬការស្ទាត់ជំនាញដែលមានប្រយោជន៍ ។
restore to give back	ធ្វើឲ្យដូចដើមវិញ សងមកវិញ. ។
restrict to keep within limits; to limit	ដែន ទុកឲ្យនៅក្នុងដែន; ដាក់ឲ្យមានដែន. ។
resume to go on, especially after an interruption	បន្តទៀត ជាពិសេសបន្ទាប់ពីមានការបញ្ឈប់ម្តងហើយ ។
retribution something given or required in repayment, especially punishment	ទោសកម្ម ឬការសងសឹកណាមួយ ជាពិសេសជាទណ្ឌកម្ម ។
revenue money coming	ប្រាក់ចំណូល ។

revolution a complete overthrow of an established government or political system	បដិវត្តន៍ - ការរំលំផ្ដួលរដ្ឋាភិបាល ឬរបប នយោបាយដែលមានស្រាប់ ។
right wing conservative side	ស្លាបស្ដាំ ពួកអភិរក្សនិយម - ពួកកាន់គំនិតចាស់ ។
rival one who tries to defeat or outdo another	គូប្រជែង អ្នកដែលប៉ុនប៉ងផ្ដួល ឬលើសអ្នកដទៃ ក្នុងការប្រកួតប្រជែង ។
rotation in office moving officials from one job to another	ការផ្លាស់ប្ដូរក្នុងការិយាល័យ ការផ្លាស់ប្ដូរមុខការ មួយទៅកន្លែងមួយ ។
rumor an unproved story or statement	ពាក្យចចាមអារាម ពាក្យគ្មានភស្តុតាង ។
rural having to do with the country and farmland; opposite of city or urban	ជនបទ ទីស្រុកដែលមិនមែនក្រុង ។

-S-

satellite a country supposedly independent but actually under control of a more powerful country	[illegible]
scandal shameful action that brings public disgrace	[illegible]
sea lane the route usually followed by trading ships	[illegible]
search warrant a paper issued by a court which authorizes a police officer or sheriff to seize evidence that could prove who committed a crime; the warrant must describe what the person is searching for	[illegible]
secede to withdraw formally from a group or nation	[illegible]
sectionalism a feeling of loyalty to a part or section of a country	[illegible]
sedition speech or action causing rebellion against a government	[illegible]
segregation separation; separating one race of people from another, especially in schools, theaters, and other public places	[illegible]

separation of powers	dividing power within one government	ການແບ່ງແຍກອຳນາດ - ການແບ່ງແຍກອຳນາດ [illegible]
sewage disposal	carrying off of waste matter in special drains and pipes	[illegible]
sharecropping	farming land for the owner in return for part of the crops	[illegible]
siege	the surrounding of a fortified place by enemy forces trying to capture it	[illegible]
sit-down strike	a stoppage of work in which employees refuse to work or to leave a place of employment	[illegible]
slate	list of candidates in an election	[illegible]
slave trade	a system of buying and selling black Africans as slaves	[illegible]
social mobility	moving from one social class of people to another	[illegible]
socialized medicine	health care controlled by government and paid for with taxes	[illegible]
society	human beings living together as a group	[illegible]
solar energy	energy from the sun	[illegible]

solution	an answer; a way to work out a problem	[illegible]
source	the origin or starting place	[illegible]
sparsely	thinly scattered	[illegible]
speakeasy	club or restaurant where alcoholic liquors were sold contrary to law during Prohibition	[illegible]
speculation	buying or selling when there is a large risk, with the hope of making a profit from future price changes	[illegible]
spoils system	the practice of giving government jobs as a reward to people who worked to elect a party's candidate	[illegible]
squatter	a person who settles on public land in order to acquire ownership of it	[illegible]
stability	steadiness; firmness	[illegible]
staple	most important or basic; the most important crop or product	[illegible]
status	a person's condition or position in society	[illegible]
stock	a share of ownership in a corporation	[illegible]
strategy	a plan of action	[illegible]

stress	to emphasize; to place importance on	[illegible]
subsidiaries	branches; companies having over half of their stock owned or controlled by another company	សាខា ; [illegible]
subpoena	a written order requiring the presence of a person or of certain information in court	ដីកា [illegible]
subsidy	a grant or contribution of money to help support something	ជំនួយ (ប្រាក់), [illegible]
subtle	hard to see or recognize	[illegible]
suburban	having to do with the residential section around a city	[illegible]
succeed	to take over a job or position when it becomes vacant	[illegible]
sue	to seek justice by bringing a disagreement to a court of law	[illegible]
suffrage	the right to vote	សិទ្ធិបោះឆ្នោត ។
superiority	higher and better quality	[illegible]
suppress	to stop by force or put down; to keep or hold back	[illegible]
surplus	an extra amount beyond what is needed	ចំនួនលើស ; [illegible]

surrender give up; yield	ចុះចាញ់, បរាជ័យ, ប្រគល់ខ្លួន ។
survey measure for size, shape, position, boundaries	ស្ទង់ វាស់ទំហំ ទំរង់ ព្រំប្រទល់ ។
sweatshop a place where workers are employed at low pay for long hours under bad conditions	[illegible]
synthetic made artificially	សាំងតេទិក [illegible] ។

-T-

tactic a way of acting that is planned to give a certain result	[illegible]
technical having to do with useful knowledge or skills, or with the methods of science or industry	[illegible]
temperance the principle and practice of not using alcoholic drinks at all	[illegible]
temporary for a short time only	[illegible]
tenant a person who pays rent in return for using a building or a piece of land	[illegible]
tenement an apartment house, especially one in bad condition and occupied by the poor	[illegible]
tension strain between people or groups	[illegible]
territory an area of land within definite boundries	[illegible]
terrorism the use of violence and fear, usually to gain a political goal	[illegible]
terrorist a person who favors deliberate violence against particular persons or groups	[illegible]
textile cloth	[illegible]

theory idea or opinion about something	[illegible]
threaten to promise a negative action; to give warning of trouble to come	[illegible]
tolerant willing to put up with people, beliefs and ways different from one's own; willing to endure beliefs and actions of which one does not approve	[illegible]
totalitarian government one controlled by one person or a small group	[illegible]
township a region or district six miles square, made up of 36 sections	[illegible]
tract housing rows of mass-produced houses complete with schools, parks, and shopping centers	[illegible]
tradition the handing down of beliefs opinions, customs, stories, etc., from parents to children	[illegible]
transcontinental extending across a continent	[illegible]
transition the change from one condition or thing to another	[illegible]
treason giving aid to a country's enemies or trying to overthrow the government	[illegible]

treaty	a formal agreement between two or more governments or independent political units	[illegible]
trench	a long narrow ditch with earth thrown up in front to protect soldiers	[illegible]
tribe	a group of related families who claim to have the same ancestor	[illegible]
trust	a group of companies that work together to reduce or eliminate competition; a group that controls much of a particular business	[illegible]
trustee	person legally responsible for the property or affairs of another person or group	[illegible]
turnpike	road that has, or used to have, a gate where toll is paid	[illegible]
turmoil	confusion, great disturbance	[illegible]
tyranny	government by a harsh and unfair ruler.	[illegible]

-U-

unanimous	in complete agreement; without a single opposing vote	ឯកច្ឆន្ទ ព្រមព្រៀងគ្នាទាំងស្រុង [illegible] ។
uncivilized	undeveloped; not cultured	ឥតអរិយធម៌ មិនជឿនលឿន គ្មានវប្បធម៌ ។
unconstitutional	contrary to our Constitution	ដែលផ្ទុយនឹងរដ្ឋធម្មនុញ្ញ ; ដែលល្មើសនឹងច្បាប់រដ្ឋធម្មនុញ្ញ ។
underlying cause	a cause which is at the basis of a situation, usually existing over a period of time	មូលហេតុដើម [illegible] ។
unemployment	the condition of being out of work	ភាពឥតការងារធ្វើ , សេចក្ដីគ្មានការងារ ។
uniform	all alike	ឯកសណ្ឋាន ដូចគ្នាទាំងអស់ ។
uninhabited	not lived in	ដែលគ្មានមនុស្សរស់នៅ ។
United Nations	worldwide organization established in 1945 to promote peace and economic and social welfare	អង្គការសហប្រជាជាតិ , អង្គការដែល[illegible] 1945 [illegible] ។
unity	completely together; in total agreement	ឯកភាព [illegible] យល់ព្រមគ្នាទាំងស្រុង ។
unrestricted	not kept within limits, boundaries, or rules	គ្មានដែន គ្មានព្រំដែន គ្មានច្បាប់ហាមឃាត់ ។
urban	having to do with cities or towns	នៃទីក្រុង [illegible] ។
urban renewal	the improvement of run-down parts of a city	ការជួសជុលកែលម្អ[illegible]ទីក្រុង[illegible] ។
utopia	the ideal or perfect society	ភាពឥតខ្ចោះ (ដែលមានតែក្នុងគំនិត) សង្គមឥតខ្ចោះ ។

-V-

vagrancy wondering idly from place to place without proper means or ability to earn a living	ភាពអាវ៉ាសែល អនាថា ដើរពីកន្លែង[illegible] [illegible] ចិញ្ចឹមជីវិតបានទេ ។
vary make different; change	ផ្លាស់ប្តូរ ប្រែប្រួល ធ្វើឲ្យប្លែកពីមុន ។
vast very large; huge	ធំ ទូលំទូលាយ ។
vested given certain powers or rights	ដែលប្រគល់ ឬ ផ្តល់នូវអំណាចឬសិទ្ធិខ្លះ ហើយ ។
veto to prevent an action proposed by a lawmaking body; to reject or refuse to approve	ជំទាស់នឹងសេចក្តីស្នើ ដោយអង្គការនីតិបញ្ញត្តិ ; ទាត់ចោល ឬ ច្រានចោលមិនព្រមយល់ព្រម អនុម័ត ។
village a group of houses in an area, usually smaller than a town	ភូមិ ការប្រមូលផ្តុំនៃផ្ទះនៅតំបន់មួយ តាមធម្មតាមានទំហំតូចជាងទីក្រុង ។
violate to disobey; to break a law or rule	រំលោភ ប្រព្រឹត្តល្មើស ; មិនគោរពច្បាប់ ឬ វិន័យ ។
violence rough or harmful action	អំពើឃោរឃៅ អំពើដែលបណ្តាលឲ្យមាន ការគ្រោះថ្នាក់ ។
voluntary done by choice; not forced	ដោយសេរីភាព ដោយស្ម័គ្រ ដោយឥតបង្ខំ ។

-W-

wage and price controls ceilings placed on wages and prices by the government to hold down inflation	[illegible]
white supremacy belief that the white race has the highest authority	[illegible]
wholesaler a merchant who deals in the sale of large quantities	អ្នកលក់ដុំ - ឈ្មួញលក់ដុំ
writ of assistance a legal order allowing unlimited search by officials	[illegible]
writ of habeas corpus a legal paper that requires a court to hold a hearing for a person accused of a crime	[illegible]

-Y-

yellow-dog contract an agreement between a worker and an employer that the worker will not join, help, or remain in a labor union	[illegible]
yellow journalism a type of newspaper writing that uses sensational (or startling) methods instead of straight news to sell newspapers	[illegible]

-Z-

zone any region or area especially set off, such as a combat zone where fighting is going on	[illegible]

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